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RANDALL'S SCHEME

TO ABOLISH THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Prospects for the Question to be Taken Up by the House—The Probability of Morrison Then Slipping in Ahead—Opinions of Prominent Members on the Question.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Randall's determination to strike at the internal revenue system at this session was the chief topic at the capitol today, and he says he is convinced that two-thirds of the people of this country are in favor of abolishing these odious taxes, which are a relic of war legislation, and were never meant to be permanently fastened upon our system. Mr. Randall's move in this matter has upset the calculations of the republicans, who meant to make some sort of declaration against the internal revenue and to play that as their trump card in the close states of Virginia and North Carolina, in the next election. Mr. Randall will do his best to get a democratic house to do something real and practicable on this question. He claims that the democratic party is distinctly pledged to such a policy by its last national platform, and that this is the most desirable tariff reform that is possible.

GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN TALK.

Mr. Harris, Georgia's representative on the ways and means committee, said to me today:

"I am opposed to the internal revenue system, and hope to see it abolished; yet I do not think this is the time to attempt such a work. I believe that the relief the people want now is lower custom duties. The present tariff affects and oppresses every citizen of the United States with a burden of taxation which is admitted to be unnecessarily heavy. The internal revenue falls hard upon the citizens of only a few states. When this is the fact, I believe we should relieve first the greater number. I am not willing to see the tax taken from tobacco and raised on whisky, while wool and sugar and many of the other necessaries of life are taxed as they are now. Mr. Randall wants to begin at the wrong end, I think. But while these are my views, to reduce taxation, I would be willing to yield my preference, in some measure, if I could aid in lightening the load the people are now carrying. I have heard it suggested that we might have a compromise bill which would relieve customs and internal revenue each about twenty-five millions. If I saw that this was the best that I could do, I would support such a bill."

"How do the democrats of the ways and means committee stand on Mr. Randall's bill?" I asked.

"I do not think they agree with his views of the tariff, but I believe they are sincere in the efforts they have made three times in this congress, to call up the tariff. If Mr. Randall, who has voted against this motion every time it has been made in this congress and the last, chooses now to make the same motion himself, I believe every democrat on our committee will vote to take up the revenue bills. But as soon as the general question was before the house, we might part company with Mr. Randall. There may be a conference of the democratic members of the ways and means committee within the next few days to outline some policy of future action."

Judge Crisp said: "I have always been in favor of repealing the internal revenue taxes. I cannot see just what sort of tariff bill can possibly be arranged in this congress, and my opinion is that nothing whatever will be done on the question."

"Major Barnes says: "I will vote to repeal the tax on tobacco and on fruit brandies. I think that ought to be done as soon as possible."

Mr. Candler, whose district is most deeply interested in the subject, has not returned since the recess. He is in Macon with a daughter, who is quite sick.

Mr. Clements said: "I am in favor of cutting the internal revenue now, with a view to its ultimate repeal."

Mr. Hammond said he did not think anything would be done with the tariff at this session.

OPINIONS OF OTHER CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, said to me tonight that no law that ever had been in force in this country was more offensive than the internal revenue system had been to the people of his state. It has been the occasion of blood shed and untold hardships. Said he: "I am pledged to do all I can for its repeal or modification. I shall seize any opportunity to make good that pledge. If I can slice it down I shall do so with pleasure. If I can kill it I will be delighted. I think these are the sentiments of our North Carolina delegation."

Messrs. Caball and Wise, of Virginia, will lead the democrats on their delegation in favor of anything that looks toward the crippling or destruction of this system. The best posted Virginians I have heard speak, say that it was the tariff and not Mahone's manipulations which carried seven out of the ten congressional districts in that state against the democrats at the late election. But with all the feeling against the internal revenue Mr. Randall has a hard road to travel in trying to reach a point or a fatal attack upon it. A motion made by him or any of his friends to go into committee of the whole to consider the revenue bills would undoubtedly carry. The democrats would vote solidly for it, and at least half a dozen republicans would vote with them. Then the committee would go to the calendar. The Morrison bill precedes the Randall bill, and the old battle would be renewed. It must be remembered that Mr. Morrison's last motion for consideration failed by only two votes, counting Judge Reagan in the bath tub, and his two unpaired allies. A change of two votes would therefore bring the Morrison bill up after Mr Randall had gotten the house into committee of the whole on the revenue bills, a thing which Mr. Morrison has failed to do, although he has tried three times in the congress. When Randall opposed Morrison's motion the republicans voted almost solidly with him. Would they do this if the house were already in committee of the whole, and it was a question between the Morrison and Randall bill? I am confident that they would not.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION.

Mr. Hiscock, who has just returned from New York, where he has been coquetting with the legislature and bidding for the senatorship, said tonight: "Mr. Randall need not count on our solid support for his bill in preference to Mr. Morrison's. If that is his calculation he is mistaken. We voted against the Morrison bill before, but when it comes up with the Randall bill standing directly behind it, we may act differently."

Mr. Hiscock bases his objections to the Randall bill on the fact that Mr. Randall has absolutely declined to incorporate in it a cut on the sugar tariff. I think there is behind this a [illegible] of the man who has leaped ahead of [illegible] general [illegible] he has fara[illegible] Mr. Hiscock as the antagonist of the internal revenue. There are many democrats who would vote against the Randall bill.

Mr. Randall had a long interview with Speaker Carlisle today. It is understood that both Carlisle and Morrison are unalterably opposed to any tariff bill which cuts the internal revenue and leaves the customs duties practically as they are now. They would carry a large vote on this line. I am aware that this dispatch is vague and indefinite, but I plead in its defense that it is an effort to portray a very chaotic situation. Of all the tariff complications we have had in forty years this is the most entangled.

A member of the ways and means committee said tonight: "When this question is next sprung in the house, it will fall like a bomb with a lighted fuse."

It is not known when Mr. Randall intends to toss this bomb into the house, but he will do so at an early day. His bill puts lumber, a few chemicals and fruits, on the free list, making a reduction of about five millions. The proposed abolition of the tobacco tax would take off twenty-eight millions. Free alcohol for manufactures and science would be ten or twelve millions more off, and the abolition of the tax on fruit brandies would cut about one million out of the internal revenue. The Randall bill would, therefore, reduce the tariff between forty-five and fifty millions. The Hiscock bill would make a reduction of about sixty-three millions.

Senator Brown and family arrived here at 9 o'clock tonight, and went to their former rooms at the National. The senator stood the trip well, and is in fine spirits. F. H. R.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Interstate Commerce Bill Discussion Postponed—Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Several petitions were presented in the senate in favor of the experimental agricultural stations bill. Also a remonstrance signed by many business men of Dayton, Ohio, against, and petitions from the Business Men's club of Kenosho, Wis., and from the Wisconsin state grange, in favor of the interstate commerce bill.

Mr. Call offered a resolution declaring that certain lands granted for railroad purposes in Florida should be forfeited, and instructing the attorney general to bring suit against all corporations attempting to sell or advertise public lands embraced in railroad grants where bills for forfeiture are pending before congress. He asked to have it laid on the table, and said he would call it up hereafter.

The senate then proceeded to business on the calendar, and passed a number of bills.

All of those passed were of a private character.

Mr. Cullom, at 3:10, stated that while he would like to have the discussion of the interstate commerce bill continued today, he was informed by four senators, who desired to speak upon it, that they were not prepared to go on today. He, therefore, proposed that the senate would go to other business. He wished it understood, however, that immediately after the morning business on Monday he would ask the senate to proceed with the interstate commerce bill, and would, on Wednesday, ask the senate to remain in session until the bill was disposed of.

Mr. Beck inquired of Mr. Evarts as to the bill to prevent members of congress acting as attorneys for subsidized railroads, and suggested that it be taken up after the interstate commerce bill.

Mr. Evarts said that that would suit him.

Mr. McPherson presented an amendment to the interstate commerce bill, which, he said, he would offer when it came up. It was ordered printed.

The senate then, at 3:30 p.m., went into secret session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned till Monday.

In the secret session, today, the Mexican reciprocity treaty, which has long been waiting action by the house of representatives necessary to carry its provisions into effect, was brought up on the proposition from the committee on foreign relations to extend the time within which the required action might be taken. It was argued in support of the proposition that the aversion of the present administration to reciprocity treaties was likely to have the effect of delaying the action of the house beyond the present session of congress, in which case the treaty would fail unless the time were extended. The proposition gave rise to a debate of an hour upon the subject of reciprocity treaties in general and to some extent the question of tariff reform became involved in the talk.

The proposition which was in the nature of a protocol extending the time in which congressional action must be taken to May, 1888, was brought to a vote and carried. This is the second extension of time in connection with this treaty.

Mr. McPherson submitted an amendment to the interstate commerce bill, proposing the addition of the following words to section 5, which prohibits pooling:

Provided, however, that after full investigation, the commission, or a majority thereof, are of the opinion that the interests of both shippers and carriers will be promoted by an equitable division of traffic, or of the proceeds thereof, between the carriers. The provisions of this section may not be enforced prior to January 1, 1888, and it shall be the duty of the commission to report their action with reasons therefor, to congress in December next.

The amendment also increases the number of commissioners of interstate commerce to be appointed from five to nine, and the number such commissioners who may be of one political party from three to six.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—In the house, on motion of Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, the senate bill was passed amending the act providing for the sale of the Sac, and Fox, and Iowa Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas.

The amendment provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to minors and orphans.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, the senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Wilmington, North Carolina, with an amendment limiting the ultimate cost to $150,000.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, made an unsuccessful attempt to have private business dispensed with for the day for the purpose of enabling the house to resume consideration of the bill for the creation of a department of agriculture and labor, but the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, in the chair,) on the private calendar.

At 3:45 the committee rose, and half a dozen private bills were passed by the house, which, at 4:05, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be had for the consideration of pension bills.

At its evening session the house passed forty-two pension bills, including one granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of General Durbin Ward, and one granting a like pension to Grace F. Eads, whose husband lost his life while conducting a torpedo experiment.

The house then, at 10 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT.

The Senate Committee on Printing--Investigating Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The senate committee on printing, it is said, began this morning the study of certain problems involved in the nomination of Mr. Benedict to be public printer, and Benedict was himself before the committee for examination. No conclusion was reached, and another meeting is to be held during the week. It is understood that there are no formulated charges against the nominee but there are people who claim that he is not a practical printer or book binder, and in these respects does not meet the requirement of the law governing an appointment to this office. The committee finds itself called upon not only to investigate and determine questions of fact, but to interpret the law. It is argued, on the one hand, that to be a practical printer and bookbinder one must have served an apprenticeship at type-setting and have worked with his own hands at bookbinding. On the other hand it is urged that the manager of an immense establishment like the government printing office may be all the more efficient for not having passed his life in wrestling with the minutiæ or mere mechanical features of the work in hand. The committee will give Mr. Benedict ample opportunity to reply to anything which may be said against him.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President's Weekly Reception—The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The president is steadily improving in health and was feeling better today than at any time since his last attack of rheumatism. He received a large number of official visitors during the forenoon and held his usual weekly reception in the east room in afternoon.

The house river and harbor committee today made some further changes in the original draft of the river and harbor bill. The appropriation for the improvement of Tennessee river at Big Mussel shoals was also made applicable to the Culbert shoals, Alabama.

A communication from the commissioner of internal revenue was today transmitted by the secretary of the treasury to the house of representatives, requesting an immediate additional appropriation of $50,000 for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue for the current fiscal year. The secretary says, in his letter of transmittal, that urgency is demanded to properly execute the so-called oleomargarine act and also the act of August 4, 1886, devolving upon the government the expenses of inspection of tobacco exported, theretofore paid by the exporter. The secretary recommends that the appropriation be made with as little delay as possible.

The Telephone Suits.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The government expects to begin preliminary proceedings against the Bell Telephone company in Boston before the middle of the week. Counsel will be District Attorney Stern, of Boston, and Messrs. Chandler, Whitman and Goode. The counsel held a meeting this evening at the department of justice and discussed the case.

INDIANA'S IMBROGLIO.

A Possibility of Two Legislatures--The Split Between the Senate and House.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.—There was a large attendance of visitors at the capital today, although nothing particularly exciting was expected. On Thursday the senate adopted a resolution to meet with the house this morning to hear the governor's message read, but when the senate assembled, this action was reconsidered, the protests of republicans being unavailing and the message was read in the senate by the clerk of that body. The refusal to go into joint session caused much comment, and was accepted as meaning that the democrats will not consent to a joint session for any purpose. This surmise was strengthened at the afternoon session, when the senate passed a resolution declaring there was no vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, declining to go into the joint session for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote at the November election, and adjourning until Tuesday. The day appointed for canvassing and announcing the vote for lieutenant governor is Monday.

In the house today, the republican majority in retaliation for the extraordinary rules adopted yesterday by the senate, adopted a set of regulations fully as arbitrary as those of the upper body. The effect in either house will be that a majority can summarily and quickly unseat any number of the minority, rightfully or wrongfully. The governor's message, owing to the refusal of the senate to participate in joint session, was laid on the table without reading and the house adjourned until Monday. It is now understood that the speaker of the house will on Monday declare and publish the result of the election of lieutenant governor, and that when the senate assembles on Tuesday he will appear and assert his rights as the presiding officer of that body. His claim will be denied, and what recourse he will take is as yet a matter of conjecture. The air is full of surmises and rumors and quo warranto proceedings are suggested, and also the possibility of two legislatures.

FALL OF THE MERCURY.

Fourteen Degrees Below Zero at Chicago—The Cold at Other Points.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The mercury fell steadily in this city until four o'clock this morning, when the thermometer registered 14° below, and has since remained stationary, and according to the signal service report will probably continue to do so for the next twenty-four hours. At Saint Paul the thermometer stood at 32° below, while extreme nothern Minnesota and Canadian stations has not sent in any reports. At Davenport, Iowa, the thermometer registered 20° below.

DETROIT, January 7.—Reports from this state are to the effect that the mercury is almost everywhere among the minus figures. At Hudson it was 23° below; at Bronson, 23° below; at Terre Oak, 26° below; at Anderson, 24° below; at Pontiac, 20° below; at Three Rivers this morning it was 14° below zero, and the waterworks were frozen up. Pipes burst near the pump house Wednesday night, and the damage has not yet been repaired. So great is fear of fire that night watches have been doubled, and arrangements made to call help from Kalamazoo, if necessary.

ST. PAUL, January 7.—The polar wave which has prevailed for the past forty-eight hours, extends over the entire northwest, and much anxiety is expressed regarding cattle and sheep.

THE COMPANY RESPONSIBLE.

An Important Decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

BOSTON, January 7.—The supreme court has decided a case of great interest to the traveling public as settling the responsibility of sleeping car companies for losses sustained by passengers. Wm. Lewis and Wm. Wing, of Taunton, while enroute to San Francisco, were robbed in a car of the New York sleeping car company. The court holds that the sleeping car company holds itself out to protect passengers during the night, when they are powerless to protect their property---when property such as persons may reasonably carry---is stolen, the company is liable for it. The same court found for the defendant in the case, Mrs. Lillian E. Whitney, against the Eastern railroad. A lady while traveling in a Pullman parlor car left the car to get a lunch at Portsmouth, when she returned her satchel, containing $200, had been stolen. The court found for defendant on the ground of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 7.—A concurrent resolution providing for the submission of the question of the sale of intoxicating beverages to a popular vote was introduced in both branches of the legislature. A bill was also introduced providing for the restriction of railroad pools.

The vote cast at the recent election was canvassed and the result as previously announced was declared correct.

Senator Conger's Successor.

LANSING, Mich., January 7.—The republican legislative caucus last night nominated Francis B. Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo, for United States senator on the tenth ballot. Stockbridge will succeed Conger, who was his principal competitor.

THURMAN TO THE TOAST

"THE UNION; THE COMMON HERITAGE OF PATRIOTS."

Speaks of the Duty of Democracy in Preserving Free Institutions and State's Rights--Celebration of the Eighth of January by the Jackson Club, of Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 7.—The fourth annual banquet and celebration of the 8th of January, under the auspices of the Jackson club, was held at the city buildings tonight. The hall was handsomely decorated with appropriate pictures on the walls and a profusion of flags and bunting festooned from the arches overhead. The stage bore large size pictures of the hero of New Orleans, Thurman, Tilden and President Cleveland. Four tables extended lengthwise of the room.

Judge Allen G. Thurman, who was the living hero of the evening, spoke to "The Union—the Common Heritage of Patriots."

As soon as the audience had become sufficiently quiet, he spoke as follows:

Mr. President: We have assembled not to make a platform for the democratic party of the United States; not to set at work any party machinery, the political advance of any person whomsoever; not to set in judgment upon or to ostracise men of our party, because in some particulars they may differ in regard to men; but we are here assembled to do what we can to reinvigorate the fundamental principles of our party, talking about, as far as possible, unity of sentiment and action; to renew our devotion to the union of states and to gather inspiration from the example and teachings of the great man whose valor and whose virtues we this night celebrate. And what better homage can we pay to him who fought when a child to achieve our independence; who fought when a man to maintain and preserve it, and who, when at the head of the government, and at a dangerous crisis of our country's history, uttered the ever-memorable sentiment, "The union; it must and shall be maintained!"—than to declare, as we do in the toast just read, that "the union is the common heritage of patriots." Yes, Mr. President, it is so, and it ought to be so. Men may have been misguided and gone wrong in the past, but whatever may be a man's history, if he is today and means to be in the future a true, devoted friend of the union, that union is a part of his heritage.

It cannot be necessary to speak to an audience like this of the advantages that may be possessed by the union, but it may be proper to say something of the means by which it can be preserved; for, although the union may be, and I think it is, stronger today than it was ever before, yet it would be a mistake to suppose that it will never, in the long course of time, encounter dangers that will require the utmost wisdom and patriotism to meet and counteract. We have now a population of about 60,000,000 people. If the union lives another hundred years, our population, at the rate of increase that has hitherto prevailed, will be nearly, or quite, 500,000,000—nearly 200,000,000 more people than inhabit the whole continent of Europe. So numerous a population—intelligent, active, industrious, educated, has never been seen under the rule of one government on the face of the globe. But if such shall be our condition one hundred years hence, what will it be when two or three, or more, centuries shall have rolled away? Manifestly, to hold such a vast population, with a prodigious diversity of interests and occupations, feeling and opinions, firmly united under one flag, will require a degree of wisdom, knowledge, and patriotism that has never yet been displayed in a government of mankind. Some persons suppose that the union can be preserved only by the consolidation of all substantial powers in the hands of the federal government, thus, in effect, practically destroying the long cherished home rule of our state governments, which has been productive of so many benefits and of so much content. For myself I am of the opinion entertained by the fathers of democracy, that such consolidation, instead of being preservative would be certainly destructive of the union. While I agree with those who assert that the general government should be cheerfully sustained in the exercise of all powers conferred upon it by the constitution, I, at the same time, think no feature in our complex system of government is more deserving of preservation, more necessary for the security of liberty and the promotion of the best interests and happiness of the people, than the home rule of our state governments, and because this home rule is the cherished doctrine of the democratic party, I think the preservation of the party is about a synonym for the preservation of liberty and union. I think that the democratic party is the national party of free institutions, and to that it will be indispensible so long as freedom exists in America. If I am correct, then to say that we are democrats, is to say that we are union men, and unswerving friends of liberty and home rule. There is no time tonight to discuss so grand a theme, the most interesting that could be presented to the mind of an American citizen. All that I can do in concluding my brief remarks is to conjure you to cherish a deep and unfaltering love for your free institutions; to inculcate this love in the minds of your children, and never, under any circumstances, however appalling, to despair of the republic.

Frank Lawler, of Chicago, responded to the toast, "The workingman—twenty-five years of republican maladministration has left him at the mercy of monopolists."

Among the letters and telegrams from prominent democrats who were invited, but were not present, was the following:

COURIER JOURNAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 18th, 1886.—My Dear Sir: I regret that it will not be possible for me to be with you on the 8th of January. There has been no time in the history of the democratic party when there was need as there is now to recall the memory of Jackson and with it to confront his defamers. These are not confined to the old and common enemy. They are to be found in our camp. I could not, in duty or honor, undertake to address assembled democrats without calling them by name, and stigmatizing them as traitors, and as this would surely mar the harmony of an occasion meant to be convivial, it is best for you and me that I stay away. Let me hope, however, that the banquet at Columbus will reanimate the spirit of "Old Hickory," and in effect, if not in words, give the lie to the system of organized calumny which has arayed itself against his name and fame, and which is impersonated by recognized leaders and actors in the hypocrisy known as civil service reform. It deserves the scorn of all honest Americans.

I am dear sir, after thanking you and the Jackson association for remembering me, as always, your obedient servant,

HENRY WATTERSON.

An Extradition Decision.

MONTREAL, January 7.—Chief Justice Dorion rendered a decison today on an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the J. F. Hock, an extradition case, sustaining the decision of the judge who committed Hock of extradition. The justice holds that the filling in of a regularly signed defense without authority is a forgery under the law of England. He also holds that if there was sufficient evidence upon which a petit jury could bring in a verdict of guilty and which verdict could not be set aside as being a verdict without evidence it was the duty of the committing magistrate to commit the accused. He, therefore, committed Hock to wait for extradition. Counsel for accused gave notice that he would take the opinion of the full bench of the court of appeals on the question. The court meets on the 15th instant.

Fotheringham's Bail Reduced.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—In the criminal court today, counsel for Fotheringham applied for a reduction of his client's bail. He was indicted on two charges, that of grand larceny and that of receiving stolen property. The court fixed bail in each case at $800. The original amount was $20,000—$10,000 in each case.

Herbert Beecher's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The secretary of the treasury has appointed Herbert F. Beecher to be special agent of the treasury. He is a son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and was formerly collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington territory.

Stevens and his Bicycle at Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, January, 7.—Thomas Stevens, bicyclist, who left this city April 18th, 1884, on a bicycle tour around the world, arrived here today from Japan on the steamer City of Peking. He will be tendered a reception and banquet by the bicycle club of this city.

Accident to Mr. Childs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—George W. Childs slipped on an icy sidewalk last night and had a severe fall, but sustained no injury beyond the shock of the fall. He will, however, be confined a bed for a few days.

THE RENT CASES.

General Buller and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the Stand.

DUBLIN, January 7.—In the rent conspiracy case today General Buller testified as to the condition of Kerry. He said he had not inquired into the relations between landlord and tenant, but he had made representations to some landlords as to some of their tenants and had pointed out cases of hardship on the marquise of Landsdown's property. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was examined with reference to his Bristol speech. He admitted that pressure was put upon certain landlords to make terms with their tenants. He declined to say whether it was moral or physical pressure, or by whom enforced, or whether, in any case, it was successful. He did not think a landlord would be doing his duty if he evicted a tenant for not paying an exorbitant rent.

At the conclusion of Sir Michael's testimony the court adjourned. Mr. Plunkett, and probably Holmes, will be examined tomorrow.

William O'Brien has withdrawn the action for libel brought by him against the "Dublin Express."

THE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

Battenburg Bothered by Rumors—A New Candidate For the Throne.

LONDON, January 7.—The organ of Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, says it belongs to Montenegro to take the destinies of the Servian race in hand and restore the great empire of King Douchan as it existed previous to Turkish subjugation. The article is supposed to explain the extensive armaments which Montenegro has been recently making.

LONDON, January 7.—Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, authorizes the announcement that he is about to make a prolonged tour of Egypt and the east in order to put an end to the rumors that he intends to return to Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian delegates have expressed their willingness to accept the duke of Leuchtenberg, the latest candidate proposed for the Bulgarian throne, who, it is rumored, is favored by Russia.

THE VATICAN'S ARRANGEMENTS.

In Case of War the Pope will go to the Principality of Monaco.

LONDON, January 7.—The vatican has made arrangements with the prince of Monaco by which, in event of an outbreak of war involving Italy, the pope, with his ministers and prefects of congregations, will remove their residence to the principality of Monaco and there transact all papal business until peace shall have been restored and some kind of European agreement obtained, guaranteeing independence of the holy see, in its dealings with the Catholic world. A special clause of the convention with the prince pledges the abolition of gaming tables. It is expected that adequate compensation for the loss of revenue thus involved will be afforded by crowds of visitors to the pope or by indemnity to the prince.

ENGLAND'S POOR.

Unemployed Workingmen of London Demand Relief.

LONDON, January 7.—West End had another labor scare today. Crowds of unemployed workingmen assembled in front of the offices of the local government board and demanded relief. Mr. Ritchie, president of the board, received a deputation from the crowd outside, but said he could promise nothing. When the crowd were apprised of this, they hooted the government and marched to Trafalgar square where an indignation meeting was held, and resolutions were adopted protesting against the apathy of the government. Many residents and shopkeepers in the vicinity of Trafalgar square, fearing the breaking out of new socialistic riots, closed their shutters and barred their doors, but the meeting dispersed quietly.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

Lord Salisbury Thinks the Cabinet Will be Completed by Tuesday.

LONDON, January 7.—It is reported that Sir Henry Holland has been appointed secretary for the colonies. The cabinet council convened for tomorrow has been further postponed. Lord Salisbury has informed the queen that he hopes the cabinet will be completed by Tuesday.

A privy council has been called to meet at Osborne on Wednesday, when the new minister will kiss the queen's hands. Harcourt, Trevelyan and Chamberlain will open their reunion conference at the house of Baron Herschel next Thursday. Herschel will preside. Messrs. Gladstone and Chamberlain are exchanging friendly letters on the subject.

The English Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—The leading weekly grain circular says: Wheat has been rather quiet. This was naturally expected from the recent advance. English wheat is in small supply. In the interior market prices are again one and two shillings dearer. There are no cargoes off the coast. A few sales for shipment were made at late rates. At today's market there was a moderate attendance. Wheat was quiet with a limited demand. Prices were sometimes one penny below Tuesday's rates. Flour was firm and unchanged. Corn offerings were small. Prices were fully one penny dearer.

Comments on the Woodford Trials.

LONDON, January 7.—The Times, referring to the sentences imposed upon the Woodford, Ireland, tenants who resisted eviction, comments on Judge Palle's condemnation of the exercise of dispersing power. It says:

We have long refused to believe that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, is failing to fulfill the pledges he gave to parliament, but unfortunately there is now no room for doubt that the Irish executive has been on the wrong track. Very decided measures will now be required to reverse the presumption rooted in the popular mind in Ireland, that the government would succumb if it was resisted.

Another Divorce Suit in High Life.

EDINBURGH, January 7.—The marquis of Queensbury, who is being sued for divorce, has not lived with his wife for twelve years. Shortly after they began to live apart, the marquis admitted another lady into his house, who became a regular inmate of the establishment. His connection with this woman is made the basis for the suit. Neither the lady nor the marquis will deny the charge of adultery which the marchioness makes against her husband. The case will be tried in Edinburg, because Scotch law grants a wife divorce for adultery alone.

The Alliance Rumor Denied.

LONDON, January 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times contradicts the statement of Blowitz, Paris correspondent of that paper, that a treaty had been entered between Russia and Germany, and says that no such alliance exists. It was said the alliance provided that in case of war between Russia and Austria, Germany should hold aloof and that Russia should do likewise if hostilities occurred between Germany and France.

The Vatican and the Knights.

ROME, January 7.—Bishop Watterson, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Columbus, O., has arrived here. The vatican is debating whether the Knights of Labor in America is a proper organization for Catholics to join. The papal consistory has again been postponed, this time till the early part of March, when the new foreign cardinals will receive their hats.

Avalanches in Switzerland.

BERNE, January 7.—Numerous avalanches have occurred in the cantons of Lucerne, Schuytze and Uri. Several villages have been completely cut off from communication with the outer world. A number of houses have been destroyed and many head of cattle killed.

TWO MISERS STARVE.

WHILE THEY HAVE MONEY IN BANK.

The Discovery Made by Philadelphia Policeman—The Attenuated Forms of Two Men Stiff in Death From Starvation, Found in a Tenement—Their Bank Accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—This afternoon a policeman forced an entrance to the rear of a frame dwelling, No. 1025 Locust street, and discovered the dead bodies of two old misers—Joseph Perry, aged 73 years, and Robert Price, aged 65 years. The men were eccentric and had occupied the premises for over thirty years, although neither have performed any manual labor for over eight years. They occupied two rooms on the ground floor, both of which were scantily furnished, while a door leading to the second floor was locked and barred and nailed to keep intruders from affecting an entrance by that means. Both men were known as misers and refused to associate with anyone in the neighborhood. They always kept the windows tightly closed and both were never known to be absent from the house at the same time. All sorts of stories were afloat about the neighborhood. Some of the neighbors stated that they were known to have money deposited in the Philadelphia Saving fund and other banking institutions. This morning one of the occupants of the adjoining premises notified an officer that neither Perry nor Price had been seen to leave or enter the dwelling for over a week, and the officer forced open the rear window shutter and entered. In the back room he stumbled over the dead body of Price, which was lying on the floor, and in the front room the body of Perry was found lying on an old lounge. Both were terribly emaciated and had every appearance of having been starved to death.

The coroner's physicians viewed the remains and expressed an opinion that death had resulted from that cause.

Perry and his cousin had occupied the house for forty years. In early life he was employed in what was then Samuel Comly's auction house. Subsequently he became a partner and afterwards succeeded him in the business. Perry retired ten years ago. He was of an economical disposition and accumulated it is said, a fortune estimated at from $100,000 to $250,000 which is invested in real estate, stocks, bonds and mortgages.

Price was a carpenter and occasionally did odd jobs in the neighborhood. Both were very reticent in their dispositions and led lives of recluses. They were suspicious of strangers and seemed to be in constant fear of being robbed. Both, it is said, were of intemperate habits, and it is believed both were under the influence of liquor when they laid down in the kitchen of their miserable and filthy habitation and were frozen to death. Perry was noticed by policemen on Mondy last in an intoxicated condition and since then neither have been seen.

When an examination was made of Perry's effects, three watches, three bank checks, aggregating $191; one share of stock in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, thirty-six shares of stock in the Masonic Hall, many silver dollars and gold dollars and fractional currency were found.

EXPLOSION IN GAS WORKS.

Sewer Refuse Takes Fire and Communicates it to a Building.

CHICAGO, January 7.—A violent explosion took place at the North Chicago Gas works, near the corner of Halstead and Denison streets, this afternoon. It was attended by the rushing of a great sheet of flame into the middle of the building. An explosion had occurred in a sewer that carried off the refuse matter from the oil cupolas, and in some way the gas became ignited. The flames followed the sewer and ran into the river, the surface of which for a distance of 200 yards was soon a mass of flames which later ignited large coke-sheds on the bank. Two fire alarms were turned in and the fire was under control in half an hour. The loss is nominal. There were a dozen men at work in the works when the explosion occurred and all of them were thrown down. Several of them were seriously injured and were taken to their homes. The remainder sustained slight injuries. The clothes of two men caught fire and before they could be extinguished the men were badly burned. One man was thrown fully twenty feet, and his back severely injured.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DYNAMITERS.

A Letter From Men Who Claim to Have Caused the Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7.—The Examiner this morning published a letter from the alleged authors of the dynamite explosion on the cable road in Ninth street, on Wednesday night last. The letter is written with red ink on coarse brick-colored paper, and is signed "August Howlitz." The letter states that the persons responsible for the explosion are members of a powerful organization, which originated in Chicago directly after the Haymarket riots. The letter further states that the dynamiters have no connection with the carmen's union, and that the latter is entirely ignorant of who the dynamiters are. The letter concludes as follows:

We have a programme laid out for a series of dynamite explosions and shall go forward in earnest if the roads persist in refusing the carmen their just rights.

FINE OLD AMBASSADORS.

How Two Poles Swindled a Detroit Congregation.

DETROIT, January 7.—Ever since the Polish riots resulted in the closing of St. Albertus church and the deposing of Father Kolasinski, his faction has endeavored to have the whole matter heard at Rome. Recently two Poles, named Mumbrowski and Norskweiski, worked on that feelings and collected $2,000, which they were to spend in traveling to Rome to lay Kolasinski's case before the pope. Yesterday it was learned that the two Poles had been seen in Chicago under circumstances that seem very unlikely that they intended to go to Rome at all. In the afternoon a letter was received from one of them asking that $300 more be sent. An attempt will be made to have them arrested.

One Boy Kills Another.

JACKSON, Tenn., January 7.—Scott Pickler, twelve years old, last night shot and killed Chester Dodd, the ten-year-old son of a prominent citizen of this city. The two had quarrelled over some trivial matter and the older boy got the worst of it. He went home, and procuring a shotgun, sought out his enemy and shot him. He is now having an examination before a justice of the peace.

A Manager Decamps.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Henry Morris, manager of the Textile Filtering company, has disappeared and left behind protested checks and dishonored notes amounting to $70,000, with practically no assets. He has involved his father and relatives heavily. The full extent of his crookedness is unknown as fresh examples are constantly turning up.

Hanging in New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., January 7.—Four of the young men condemned to death lately for an outrageous assault upon a servant girl were hanged here yesterday. Two others, who were to have been executed yesterday, were reprieved.

Over Four Hundred Lost Their Lives.

MADRAS, January 7.—It is officially stated that 405 persons were burned to death in the incendiary fire which destroyed the reserved enclosure in the peoples' park last week.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

IN CHARGE OF A RAILROAD SWITCH.

Mrs. Carroll's Long and Faithful Service—An Interesting Story of an Industrious Woman—Western Union Personel—A Palpable Error—Terrible Weather in Macon.

MACON, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—Today your correspondent paid a visit to the junction where the Macon and Atlanta and the Southwestern railroad cars are switched off on to the tracks that lead into the car shed. Knocking at the door of a little house across the way, the reporter was told to come in by a cheery voice, and entering, introduced himself as the correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION to an aged lady sitting by the fire.

"Oh, yes; I knew Wales Wynton, of THE CONSTITUTION, very well," she said.

"How long have you been in charge of the switch?"

"Twenty-five years next spring. My husband was a switchman for a number of years, he watching at night and I in the day time."

"Was yur husband killed in the service?"

"No, but previous to his being made switchman, his arm was rendered useless in a peculiar way. He was cutting bolts in the shops when a scrap of brass flew off and entered his left hand, near the base of the third finger, and the inflammation that ensued came near causing the loss of the arm. The limb was rendered useless and shrivelled up afterwards."

"Twenty-five years is a long time in such a position."

"Yes, especially for a woman, but I have made a living at it. The Southwestern road only allowed me one dollar per day, but when the Central got control they increased it to one dollar and a half. Afterwards—that was in Wadley's time—they cut everybody but me. They never did cut me until the great reduction, when they cut everybody, from the highest to the lowest. Then they brought my wages down to one dollar and a quarter. Then they raised it five cents, and since then I have been getting one dollar and thirty cents. My son, who lives with me, has been assisting me of late. I never grumble, and take what they give me."

"What do you think of the change in the presidency?"

"I don't know. I suppose he will do as well as Wadley and Raoul. I suppose he will visit me when he comes to Macon; they generally do, as this is one of the most responsible positions on the line. If they would only fix up my house I would be satisfied. It is nothing but a hull, as you see, and I tried to get Roadmaster Stevens to ceil it for me, but he never would do it."

"Have you ever had an accident?"

"No, only a small one, and that was a long time ago. It was hailing as hard as I ever saw it hail, and the fast trains on the Atlanta division and the Southwestern were both rushing in toward the switch. I got my flag and tried my best to wave them down, but they paid no attention to the signals. They said afterwards that they could not see the flag. Finally I stopped the Atlanta train on the switch, and the Southwestern ran against it, but very little damage was done and nobody hurt."

"How many trains pass the switch daily?"

"Well, there are two passenger and two freight trains from Atlanta, the same on the Southwestern in the morning, and I suppose about as many in the evening and night. There must be from fourteen to fifteen every twenty-four hours."

Hereupon the reporter arose and took his leave, much interested in the talk with this faithful woman, who has stuck to her responsible position for a quarter of a century. Her health seems good, and she is as happy and cheerful as can be.

WESTERN UNION PERSONAL.

Something Concerning the Faithful Force in Macon.

MACON, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—A peep among the tickers of the Western Union telegraph office in Macon furnishes your correspondent with an interesting item today. The personal of the office has changed materially within twelve months. Mr. W. F. C. Fellers, the conscientious and energetic general manager, took charge of the office in June, and to his earnest efforts is due the flourishing condition of things here now. Your correspondent is indebted to the co-operation of this gentleman for many a fine piece of newspaper work. He was six years with the Augusta office as cotton exchange man, night operator and chief operator in that office. He is originally from Virginia.

Mr. Jabez Norton, of Columbia, S. C., a long time general passenger agent, Columbia and Greenville railroad, is the head day operator. He fills his place in a most praiseworthy manner

James McClean, another day operator, is from Lake City, Fla., and has worked in Columbus and Atlanta, Ga.

George W. Ribble, of Harrisonburg, Va., and Robert L. Hays, of Virginia, are both night operators and are expert on the type-writer. The former is also an accomplished bicyclist, which detracts nothing from his telegraphic abilities.

Stewart D. Munn, of Columbus Ga., is the Brown house operator, and is thoroughly competent.

S. W. Huff, the bookkeeper, is a genial young man, who came here four months ago from Salem, Va.

Augustus L. Carter, the colored delivery clerk, has probably been longest in charge of so responsible a position of any colored man in the state, and his fidelity has been put to the severest tests during twenty years of service in the office. Thomas L. Searles, the line man, is another faithful colored man who has kept his place two years. There are four messenger boys, John Shinbolser, Eddie Lipford, William Holt and Lewis Bryant.

Alex. Morris, Mr. Marshall and L. E. Forde operate the Central; T. H. Matthis and Messrs. Birkberger and Craven the East Tennessee wires.

The entire force is as efficient as can be, and the office was never in a more flourishing condition, and the boys begin the new year with flattering prospects.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY

To the Revenue Collector by Talking Too Much.

MACON, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—It is not generally known that when a liquor dealer takes in a partner, or the business is transferred to another man, that new license must be paid for, according to Uncle Sam's requirements. Today Colonel Gus Cabaniss, the watchful collector, found that a firm on Fourth street had taken another partner. He went down there and informed them that they must take out new license. Of course they were surprised but did not kick. On the way back a negro got on the car and accosted Colonel Cabaniss, asking if he had forgotten him. "I am Kit Cochran, and used to live in Forsyth."

Colonel Cabanis then remembered him.

"I just got on to ask you when licenses were out. I have been thinking several days about it."

"When did you get your license?" asked Colonel Cabaniss.

"Oh, I bought another man out and got his license in the bargain."

"Well, you had better go back and make the man refund, for you will have to take out new license for yourself."

Kit's countenance fell at this information, and he went away sorrowing.

SMALL SCRAPS

Of News Gathered Here and There on a Miserable Day.

MACON, Ga, January 7.—[Special.]—The weather has been just as miserable as it well could be. In addition to the slush and half melted snow on the ground, it began sleeting early in the morning and kept on for several hours. Then it rained a little, and the wonderful conglomeration of rain, snow, sleet and red mud is most effectually disgusting to those who have to perambulate the wild wastes of our ample thoroughfares.

Hon. Lem Johnson, of Graham, president of the Naval Stores Manufacturer's Protective association, was in the city today. He came to bring his daughter, Miss Marie, who will attend Wesleyan.

Without a drawback is Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. Price 25c.

SOME BELATED RETURNS.

From the County Elections Held on Last Wednesday.

SCHLEY COUNTY.

The election passed off quietly. J. N. Cheney was re-elected clerk superior court; James F. Wood, sheriff; M. B. Dunn, tax collector; J. N. Thornton, tax receiver; C. R. Tondee, treasurer; Jerry Dukes, coroner, and E. S. Baldwin, surveyor.

JONES COUNTY.

The lightest vote ever polled occurred at the election for county officers on the 5th. There being no opposition to nominees, viz: W. H. Holsenbeck, treasurer; W. W. Barron, sheriff; W. T. Morris, tax receiver and collector; W. B. Finney, surveyor; A. B. Winters, coroner.

TELFAIR COUNTY.

The following county officers were elected in this county yesterday: For clerk superior court, A. S. Ryals; for sheriff, E. A. McKae; for tax receiver, E. G. McDuffie; for treasurer, W. L. Smith; for tax collector, J. H. Ryals; for coroner, W. E. Swinney; for county commissioners, T. W. Boothe; J. H. Gilmore; Wash Lancaster.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The election for county officers of Crawford county came off Wednesday. There was only one independent candidate, M. P. Revere, for clerk superior court. He is very popular, and made a good race. Have not heard from all the precincts yet, but as far as we can learn the nominee ticket prevailed by a good majority.

MACON COUNTY.

The nominated ticket for county officers for Macon county, was successful in Wednesday's election, and is as follows: M. B. Gilmore, for sheriff; A. H. Greer, treasurer; R. L. Greer, clerk; George W. Williams, receiver; J. B. Murray, collector; A. W. Hicks, surveyor, and J. U. Bond, coroner. The race between Mr. Murray and his opponent on the independent ticket, Mr. W. H. Stewart, was very close, and Murray's majority was small. We can boast of having the youngest clerk in the state. Robert L. Greer, the clerk-elect, was twenty-one in November last, and on the day of the election received every vote that was cast. His father, John M. Greer, was our clerk and ordinary for thirty years, and "Bob" will take his father's place.

UPSON COUNTY.

The election for county officers passed of quietly. There were two tickets, one nominated by the democratic party and the other by the anti-prohibition party. The following is the result: J. S. King, anti, for clerk of the superior court, majority 186; J. T. Foster, sheriff, democrat, 81; T. J. Brown, anti, tax collector, 102; W. J. Reeves, anti, tax receiver, 75; T. B. Bethel, anti, treasurer, 177; O. R. Garside, democrat, county commissioner, 65.

CLAY COUNTY.

At the election for county officers there was an exciting race for clerk of superior court between A. P. Ingraham, present incumbent, and J. W. Sutlive, and for tax collector between J. P. Best, present incumbent, and W. R. Harrison. The other candidates had comparatively a "walk over." The following is the result: H. C. Coleman, sheriff; J. W. Sutlive, clerk of superior court; G. W. Crapps, tax receiver; J. P. Best, tax collector; John McLendon, treasurer; J. D. Owens, coroner.

HARRIS COUNTY.

In Harris county F. M. Talley was elected sheriff, B. J. Gordon tax receiver, and S. J. Hunt tax collector. These are the only offices over which there was any contest.

PICKENS COUNTY.

Result of election in Pickens county: Sheriff, John S. Johnson; clerk superior court, S. K. McCutchen; tax receiver, Elias J. Alred; tax collector, George W. Fields; county surveyor, Thomas Honea; coroner, J. H. Dorsey.

BARTOW COUNTY.

The election for county officers for Bartow county passed off quietly. A good vote polled, the following being elected: A. M. Franklin, sheriff, majority over W. W. Roberts, present sheriff, only 63. F. M. Durham, clerk, 900 majority. Nat Donahoo, tax receiver, 268 majority. H. W. Cobb, treasurer, 454 majority. Frank Linn, collector, 282 majority. County commissioners: W. L. Adams, J. L. Irick, W. J. Hicks, J. C. Milam, and J. U. Dobbs. Coroner, Frank Patterson.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

The managers have completed the count and consolidation of the county offices and the following elected, with their respective majorities: For sheriff—L. C. Hutcheson, 306; clerk superior court—W. T. Kimsey, 1039, (no opposition); tax receiver—D. H. Dunson, 34; tax collector—J. R. Bailey, 16; county treasurer—E. L. Hanes, 1034, (no opposition); county surveyor—J. J. Hartsfield, 8; and coroner—J. T. Scarborough, 155. The entire ticket elected are new officers except clerk superior court and treasurer, who had no opposition. Our county, it seems, is falling in the line favoring the rotation doctrine in office.

GWINNETT COUNTY.

The election passed off good humoredly and quietly with but one change in the old officers. D. T. Cain, clerk; D. W. Andrews, tax receiver; W. E. Brown, treasurer, the present incumbents, and who were re-elected, were opposed by D. P. Hutchins, J. J. Boss and J. M. Wheeler, respectively. W. B. Cosby, sheriff, and R. N. Maffett, county surveyor, had no opposition. J. N. Verner, tax receiver, was beaten by 178 majority by J. O. Whitworth.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The election passed off very quietly, with following elections: A. J. Neal, re-elected clerk superior court; J. C. McConnell, elected sheriff; L. J. Green, elected tax collector; W. R. Thomas, elected tax receiver; H. H. Hayes, elected coroner; H. A. Conger, elected surveyor; Thomas C. Burton, re-elected county treasurer.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

At an election held for municipal officers, the following gentlemen were elected: Colonel J. H. McLarty, mayor; C. O. Peavy, recorder; S. M. Cash, marshal, and P. E. Baxley, J. W. Dorsett, A. G. Weddington, J. W. Baggett and J. C. Wright, councilmen.

CLINCH COUNTY.

The following officers have been elected for Clinch county: W. A. Ecord, clerk; B. E. Mattox, sheriff; J. C. Jones, tax receiver; William Griffis, tax collector; H. C. Moore, treasurer; George M. Dame, surveyor; D. F. McDuffie, coroner.

LEE COUNTY.

The county election in Lee county resulted as follows: Sheriff, James Salter, independent; tax collector, E. B. Martin, nominee; tax receiver, A. A. Paul, nominee.

BAKER COUNTY.

The result of the election of county officers in Baker is as follows: Clerk, B. F. Hudspeth; sheriff, G. T. Galloway; deputy sheriff, L. F. Barbar; tax collector, R. B. Odum; tax receiver, William Etheridge; treasurer, L. G. Rowel; coroner, W. A. Edmunds.

THE NEW COUNCIL OF LEESBURG.

LEESBURG, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—The following named gentlemen comprise Leesburg's new municipal board: Mayor—G. M. Stokes. Aldermen—H. C. Adams, W. R. Bunkley, John Haines, T. M. Booker and A. B. Duncan. Marshal—James Terry.

WARE COUNTY.

The county officers of Ware county elected are as follows: Wm. Wilson, clerk; W. S. Baily, treasurer; J. A. Cason, collector; J. J. Wilkinson, receiver; T. B. Henderson, sheriff; J. V. Eunice, surveyor; J. T. Hall, coroner.

A Runaway Marriage.

BOWDON, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—An Alabama elopement married at Shelnutt's hotel, in this city on yesterday. Miss E. A. Ayres and Mr. J. H. Wright, of Weedowee, Ala. Colonel John W. Jones, of this place officiating. The bride is a daughter of Captain Ayres, sheriff of Randolph county, Ala., and the groom a promising young farmer.

Shipley's Big Hog.

CONYERS, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—Mr H. L. Shipley, of this county, killed a hog a few days ago, two years, two months and twenty days old, that weighed 685 pounds gross and 616 pounds net. This is ahead of anything yet reported in the state of Georgia. If any one can beat this, let them show up.

Stand Not Upon the Order of Your Going,

But go at once and buy a bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the teeth and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

"Rough on Bile" Pills.

Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25 cents.

A MORNING CHAT

WITH THE EDITORS OF THE GEORGIA PRESS.

Hon. R. A. Denny on State Education—An Old Indian Outpost—A Georgian's Hard Times in Texas—The Enforcement of the Vagrant Law—The Central Railroad Presidency.

The newspapers of the state, while paying full tribute to the ability of Captain Raoul, welcome the selection of General Alexander as president of the Central railroad. The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, in a leading article, has this to say of the new president:

General Alexander will be at the head, and of course, the controlling spirit of the board. Indeed, the fight has been made almost solely for his election. Personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. As a man, he is above reproach. Just what policy he will pursue remains to be seen, but that it will not be inimical to Columbus there are good reasons to believe. The fear that we have had that he will be controlled by parties whose interest is not identical with ours—that his policy will be shaped for him, and not by him—has been refuted by his own statement. He has declared that he will look to the interest of Georgia, and will endeavor to build up her cities rather than those of other states.

The Augusta Chronicle, on the same subject, acknowledges that:

It is also due to General Alexander to say that he has, against great odds, gained a remarkable victory. His ability and distinction won the confidence of a majority of the stockholders, who are assured of his capacity to advance the usefulness of this powerful corporation. The Chronicle did not favor the election of General Alexander, but wishes him all success, individually and professionally.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch prints a letter from Mr. J. A. Wheeler, of Jones county, Texas, in which he says:

I want to know if Thomas Wheeler or Simon Taylor are still living in your county. If they are, please show them this letter and tell them to write to me. I reckon I am the only man now alive that ever saw the bluff that Hawkinsville is on when there was nothing on it but one log cabin and a mulberry tree, and I helped to set out the shade trees on the streets of your town. I have seen a great deal since then. I am in the drouth-stricken country of Texas, and if you and the people of your county feel like helping your fellow man now is the time. I never thought of asking for help until now. There has been but one good rain here in eighteen months, and that was in October. The people sowed wheat, and it is all dying now, and if it does not rain soon I don't know what will become of us all.

During the year 1886 Judge John H. Houser, ordinary of Houston county, issued 190 marriage licences, four-fifths of which were to colored couples. Of this number, forty-six were sold in the month of December.

Rob Young, clerk of ordinary of Troup county, issued 111 licenses last year. Yet Robert is himself a young bachelor. The ordinary himself granted a great many, also.

Two red foxes were recently run down in Covington.

The colored Methodist church in Newton county known as Union Grove was burned one night last week, and it was evidently the work of an incendiary. It was a new building.

On New Year's day M. Van Estes, B. F. Wofford and Tom Brock were surveying in the woods four or five miles east of Gainesville. In the afternoon a large cur dog belonging to Mr. Wofford jumped a deer which he ran some two or three hundred yards and caught it in plain view of the surveying party. The dog held his game until the three gentlemen got to him and secured it. It proved to be a large doe.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch says that the farmers of that section have employed good hands for 1887 for $100 and rations. Many farmers are giving portions of their crops. Some declare that no money can be made on cotton at 7 to 8 cents, and hands at $100.

A wealthy citizen of Macon, Ga., who has three brothers living in Pulaski county, remembered them in a substantial way. His Christmas gifts were three barrels of splendid flour.

Last year Mr. J. W. Autman, who owns a fine farm in Houston county, operated a three-mule farm, cultivating 80 acres of it in cotton. He harvested 47 bales of cotton, 500 bushels of corn, a quantity of peas, etc., and 1,200 pounds of pork.

The LaGrange Reporter says:

An expert dentist of this place boasts that he has no competitor when it comes to tooth-pulling; for, during the holidays, he pulled for a gentleman, who was suffering with toothache, eighteen teeth at one draw. As compensation for his services the gentleman handed him a twenty-dollar bill.

Four miles east of Gainesville, on the Sulphur Springs road, says the Gainesville Eagle, may be seen two old chimney places in a cluster of pines that have grown up since the disappearance of the houses that once stood there. It is a well authenticated fact that this was the first settlement made by a "pale face" in what is now Hall county, about the year 1800. Stephen Reed was the pioneer who made this settlement. He opened what was called a "tavern" away out in the Indian nation, where he accommodated the venturesome pioneers seeking homes in the new country, and dispensed corn whisky to the natives. He manufactured his whisky 100 yards north of the chimney places above mentioned on the branch. The old furnace is there now in a good state of preservation, and will be there probably when prohibition has finally prohibited successfully, the sale and manufacture of the "ardent" in Hall county. Mr. B. F. Wofford has recently purchased the old Reed place, and will establish there at once the first "truck farm" for Hall county.

The Covington Enterprise is of opinion that the "vagrant law can and should be enforced upon dead beats and worthless, lazy, healthy tramps who promenade at will over the country. These idle men, with no means of support, should be looked after when they make their headquarters in this community. Work a few of them on the streets and they would steer clear of here in their travels."

Mr. D. B. Dennis, of Talbotton, Ga., has bought half interest in the Eatonton Messenger and will make Eatonton his home.

Mr. John B. Hunt, one of the most successful farmers in Houston county, killed six hogs that weighed 1396 pounds net, an average of 232⅔ pounds each. One of them weighed 400 pounds, and one 260 pounds. Five of them were shotes less than a year old, though they weighed 960 pounds.

Mr. John B. Johnson, who left LaGrange for Arizona last Monday week, had $230 stolen from his person on last Thursday, while stopping in Chattanooga. He has returned home with his mind made up never to travel again.

In the LaGrange Reporter it is stated that:

Mr. H. S. Wright, who lives near Troup factory, was found in an unconscious condition, in his wagon, near the Cox warehouse, on Tuesday about 2 o'clock p. m. He was first noticed by one of the colored employes at Barnard & Awtrey's warehouse, just opposite. His mules were strolling about the street. He was removed from the wagon, placed in the warehouse and a physician summoned. It was then ascertained that he had purchased eight grains of morphine during the day from the two drug stores, which he had swallowed. It appears that he had been addicted to the opium habit, but had been relieved by treatment. Thinking he could take the drug without danger, as formerly, he got an overdose and fell into a stupor. It was 10 o'clock at night before he was finally aroused.

Hon. R. A. Denny, of Floyd county, is much interested in the question of state education. In an interview on this subject, published in the Rome Bulletin, he says:

"At the last session of the legislature the matter came up before the educational committee, of which I am a member, and Martin V. Calvin is the excellent chairman. It came up on a bill seeking to levy an additional tax of one-tenth of one per cent for school purposes. When that matter came up before the committee, and in the course of its consideration, the present efficiency of the school laws of the state was discussed pretty generally, and it was developed that they were exceedingly inefficient, at least as they are being executed, and there was great complaint on the part of almost every member of the committee. To such an extent was this complaint that the committee then were unwilling that the state should levy any more tax or collect any more tax out of the people for school purposes until the present school laws could be so revised, improved upon or changed in some manner by new enactments so as to perfect or at least improve them. Upon canvassing the matter very carefully, not only in the committee, but among the members of the house, it was ascertained very conclusively that the present workings of the present system of school laws throughout the state was exceedingly unsatisfactory and badly in need of change. The education committee, therefore, for the present, declined to recommend that additional levy for school purposes, but appointed a committee of five, consisting of myself as chairman, C. M. Candler, of DeKalb, J. E. Schofield, of Bibb, J. H. Pitman, of Troup, and T. C. Williams, of Jackson county. This committee was empowered to take such steps and do such things as they might see necessary, without expense to the state, looking to the thorough investigation into the present school laws and their enforcement throughout the state, to devise improvements thereupon and also modifications and changes, and to report back to the summer session of the legislature, either by bill or otherwise as they in their discretion may see fit. The first thing to do is for the members of the committee to interest their local papers so as to give publicity to the matter. Then the chairman will get up a series of questions in printed form. The questions and answers to them will thoroughly ventilate the present system as operated in the various counties of the state. These printed questions will be sent by him, not only to the members of this committee and to the members of the general assembly, but also to the boards of education in each and every county in the state. That will bring in a tremendous fund of information. In addition to that, each member of the committee will investigate in his own locality, and report any ideas, information or suggestion he may get. Then our purpose is to meet two days before the summer session of the legislature, and thoroughly examine everything which has resulted from this investigation, and frame our report, either by bill or otherwise, looking to the perfection of the present system, or the inauguration of a new one. There is one other thing we purpose doing; we purpose getting the present school laws of such states in the union as are now working under the most satisfactory plan, so as to have the benefit of that, as well as these other things. In a word, we will get all the information we can about the working of the present system and also get all the information we can about the best systems now in vogue, and from the two we will frame a report which we hope will give Georgia a school system worthy of the state and entirely satisfactory to her people. I would like to have suggestions from anybody, and also would like to have reports from teachers and visitors, as to the working of the system in this and adjoining counties. In other words, we are open for all sorts of information in the nature of either complaints or praise. The idea of this committee is that a plan can be devised and school laws can be enacted for the state of Georgia by taking the present school fund of the state and adding to it the additional one-tenth of one per cent that was asked for by the bill that was introduced, that will give the children of the state six months education a year, and that of no mean kind, When he says education he means education. In the line we are working upon in this committee, I think one thing will more than likely be inaugurated, and that is teacher's institutes throughout the state. The counties of the state will be divided into institute districts in like manner as they are now divided into senatorial districts, and the teachers of each one of these districts will meet in one place, where a convention is to be held annually for the purpose of normal education. In that way you will educate your educators by contact, and we will have a much better class of teachers. That is one feature that the committee hopes to embody in its report. Other features will be developed of course as we go long. This committee is a working committee, and they are heartily enthused with the importance of the work, and expect to be heard from at no distant day.

BUSINESS MOVES IN BARNESVILLE.

New Alliances and Combinations for the Current Year.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—The firm of J. T Hunt & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. A. O. Murphey having bought out Mr. John T. Hunt in the warehouse and oil mill business.

Mr. James M. Crutchen has sold his stock of goods to Mr. Crowder, a gentleman who has recently moved here from Brooks county, and will leave for Birmingham, Ala., soon.

Mr. J. M. Reeves, of the firm of J. M. Reeves & Co., has sold out his interest to his partner, Mr. J. A. Stafford, and is now clerking for Mr. J. P. Scott.

Mr. Charles Matthews has purchased an interest in the firm of Matthews & Collier.

Mr. E. J. Hunter, who has been with Mr. John L. Kennedy so long, has resigned his position, and will open a store at Woodbury, his old home.

The news from Zebulon, the county seat, states that the anti-prohibitionists were elected by a good majority in the race for county officers.

Columbus Notes.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—Today at noon, the annual inspection of the police force, by Mayor Grimes and the police committee, took place.

Last night, at the residence of the bride's father in Brownville, Mr. John Davidson, of Danville, Va., and Miss Effie Moore, were united in marriage, Rev. J. R. Cummings officiating.

On the evening of the 14th inst., a grand concert will be given at Webster hall by Madame Grant and Professor McCormack, assisted by their pupils and some of the best local talent. Professor Chase's orchestra will also take part in the concert, and a most elaborate programme is being arranged.

Savannah's New Bank.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—The Metropolitan Saving and Loan company organized here last night, elected the following officers: President—Wm. B. Stillwell; vice president—A. P. Solomon: solicitor and secretary—Wm. L. Gignilliatt; treasurer—H. C. Davis; directors—Wm. B. Stillwell, John R. Young, Jacob A. Einstein, John K. Garnett, B. A. Denmark, A. P. Solomons, W. G. McIntyre, E. F. Bryan, D. R. Kennedy, W. K. Lindsay, J. P. Williams and H. M. Hutton.

Bill Thomas in Jail.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—The sheriff of Baldwin county passed through this city today with Bill Thomas, colored, whom he had arrested while at work on the Georgia Midland railroad. Thomas is wanted in Baldwin county for a murder committed about two years ago.

He Goes to Birmingham.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—Mr. D. F. Constantine has resigned the agency for the Standard Oil company at this city, and gone to Birmingham.

The Savannah Liquor Dealers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—The liquor dealers' association have elected the following officers: President, Herman Meyers; vice-president, George A. Germund; treasurer, Wm. Scheibing; secretary, M. T. Quinan.

The German Volunteers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—The German Volunteers are arranging for a grand ball in honor of their fourth anniversary on the 8th of January.

Broke Through the Ice and Drowned.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., January 7.—Last evening, at Quidividi lake, a number of persons fell through the ice, and two of them, named Whitler and Brien, were drowned. There were over twenty persons in the water at one time, but the others were rescued by persons on the shore with ladders.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Mrs. R. A. Richards, whose sudden death, in Conyers, has been already announced, was the mother of Messrs. Lamar, Talmadge and Willie Richards, young gentlemen well known in this state. She also leaves two daughters, Mrs. T. H. Bryans, Jr., and Miss Mollie Richards. Mrs. Richards was a very estimable lady, and during the years of her sojourn in this city had made many warm friends. She had been for more than twenty years a consistent and highly esteemed member of the Methodist church. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Pierce, assisted by Rev. R. J. Bigham, of Covington, her former pastor.

Mr. H. C. Mann died at his home in Brownville Thursday night of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and seven children, and two of them are dangerously ill with the same disease.

Brown's Little Joke.

"Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels' visits—few and far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

AUGUSTA MISHAPS.

HOW THE PEOPLE SLIP UP ON THE ICE.

Two Persons Probably Fatally Injured—A Fall From a Porch Fifteen Feet High—The Coroner's Inquest on the Dead Negroes—Other Accidents Briefly Spoken Of.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—The ground has been covered with snow and ice for three days, and as is usually the case a number of accidents have occurred by persons slipping up, etc.

Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mary Tice, an operative at the Augusta factory, slipped up on her way to work and fell, breaking her backbone. Everything possible has been done for her, but it is seriously feared that she will die before morning.

Mr. Silas Read, foreman at Lombard's foundry, also slipped and fell, breaking his knee cap so badly that it had to be cut out. He will be crippled for life.

This morning two other serious accidents occurred. Mr. A. R. Mabry, an operative in the Augusta factory, slipped up on some ice in the mill, and intrying to hold himself up, his hand was caught in some gearing, completely lacerating it.

Mr. Charles Hohn met with a serious accident this morning, which, it is feared, will result fatally. He was looking over the railing of a porch fifteen feet from the ground, talking to some one below, when he became over balanced and fell to the pavement, breaking his hip and elbow. It is thought he is also injured internally.

Mr. Moses Wadley, brother of the late William Wadley, president of the Central railroad, died at his residence in Summerville yesterday afternoon. He was one of the most wealthy citizens of Augusta, being largely interested in the lumber business in south Georgia. The funeral will take place Sunday.

The coroner held an inquest this morning over the body of Kit Hanham, a negro found dead in the south commons yesterday. The examination showed that while drunk, during the cold spell a month ago, he fell in the ditch and was frozen to death. The body was in a decomposed state, and was badly eaten by rats. The strange part of the case is that the body was not discovered before, as it was in an open field in the yards of the Port Royal railroad track.

SAGWA SAGGED OUT,

And Gone Glimmering Toward the Reservation.

MACON, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—Last week, with much braying of trumpets and beating of gongs, the "Sagwa Kickapao Indian Combination" appeared in our midst. Three robust descendants of Lo!-the-Poor-Indian, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Harrington and the balance of the troop, appeared among us to introduce their medicines. Masonic hall was engaged and free entertainments given. For a few nights these lectures were well attended, but interest begun to flag, and finally the combination dissolved, all bills were paid, and the party broke up, some going to Ohio, some to Athens, and the Indians, it is said, returned to the reservation. Yellowstone Kit kind of knocked the spots out the patent medicine business here, and those who come after will find it a poor field.

A PALPABLE ERROR.

Caused by a Typographical Slip Yesterday Corrected.

MACON, Ga., January 7—[Special.]—In Judge Freeman's published letter to Senator Colquit, in these columns today there occurs a typographical error that changes the intent and meaning of the whole. In speaking of the Cinnabar and Clark's Park railroad he is made to say, "This measure should be approved by every friend of the park." He wrote "should be opposed by every friend, &c." as is made obvious by the text.

A DESTITUTE FAMILY

Who Deserve the Sympathies of the Charitable.

MACON, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—Out on Oglethorpe street there is a family that deserves the sympathies of the charitable. D. W. Edinton, the father, is an old confederate soldier who was wounded in both arms at Sharpsburg. The family of seven came here from Sandersville. The only son old enough to do much work is confined to his bed with pneumonia, and the family are without food or fuel. Mrs. Wm. Wood has been helping them all she was able. Colonel Wiley sent Officers Porter and McClesky out there today to look into the matter.

The Measles in Jones.

CLINTON, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—Many families in Jones county are afflicted with the measles. In the family of Mr. S. T. Bragg alone there are eleven cases.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMOROUS, Gen. Mgr

ATLANTA LUMBER CO

YARDS, Humphries St., & E. T., V. & G. Railway. OFFICE, 48 MARIETTA ST. MILLS, On Line C. R. R and E. T., V. & G. Ry.

LONG LEAF PINE

Kiln-Dry Dressed Flooring, Ceiling Weatherboarding, Shingles and Laths,

Bridge and Trestle Timbers,

Best in quality, lowest in price.
Write for estimates on house bills.
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OPIUM HABIT CURED IN 15 DAYS.

NO CURE. NO PAY.

All we ask is a trial and a PERMANENT CURE is GUARANTEED. Address DRS. NELMS & MOORE, Smyrna, Cobb Co., Ga.
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY — PURITY — NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

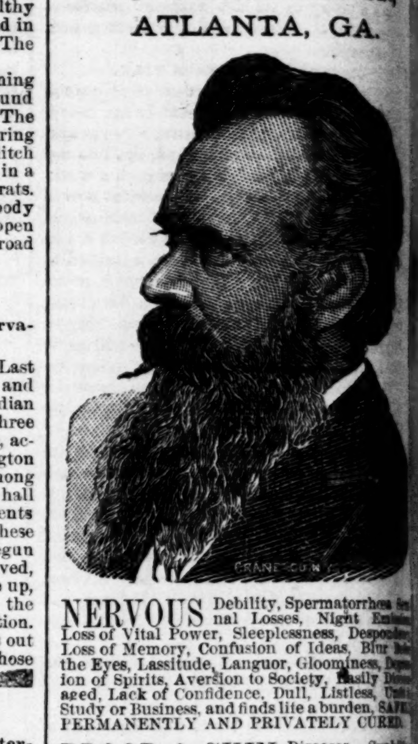
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS

33½ WHITEHALL ST, ATLANTA, GA.



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly,

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall St.,
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A Rare Chance!

THE HEALTH OF THE SUBSCRIBER BEING such that he wishes to give up business, offers stock, tools and good will of his Book Bindery for sale. Would sell at a bargain for cash. He has the best selected lot of tools in the south—everything that is needed, nothing superfluous—with an assortment of material for every description of work.

R. J. MAYNARD
ja2 tf 143½ Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO THE SUPERIOR Court of said county: The petition of F. Manry, M. L. Hart, M. E. Maher and Frank Arnold shows that they, for themselves and their successors, desire to be incorporated for the period of twenty years (with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time) under the corporate name of THE F. W. HART SASH AND DOOR COMPANY. Petitioners say the principal place of doing business will be in Atlanta, Ga., with the right to establish branch houses at such other points as may be deemed by them expedient. The amount of capital to be employed is twenty thousand dollars actually paid in. The object of petitioners' association and the particular business they propose to carry on is the purchase, manufacture and sale of Sash, Doors and Blinds, to conduct the Planing Mill business in all its branches and to deal in Builders' Hardware and Builders' Material comprehensively. Petitioners pray that in the corporate name they may have the right to sue and be sued, have and use a corporate seal, and acquire by gift or purchase such personal and real property as may be necessary to the purpose of their organization, and make such by-laws, binding on their members, which shall not be inconsistent with the predominant law. FRANK A. ARNOLD, Petitioners' Attorney.

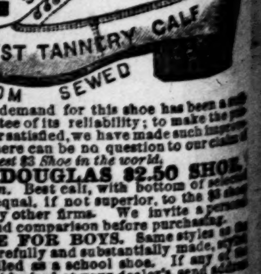
Filed in office November 23d, 1886.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true copy as appears of record in this office.
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W. L. DOUGLAS

The leading $3. Shoe of the world. Made of the best material, perfect fit and superior to shoes usually sold for $5 and $6. Every pair warranted. Congress, Button & Lace. All styles of toe.

$3.



The great demand for this shoe has been a sufficient guarantee of its reliability; to make the public still better satisfied, we have made such improvements that there can be no question to our claim of making *the best $3 Shoe in the world.*

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE for gentlemen. Best calf, with bottom of selected stock, and equal, if not superior, to the $3 shoe advertised by other firms. We invite a personal inspection and comparison before purchasing.

$2 SHOE FOR BOYS. Same styles as the $3 shoe. Carefully and substantially made, stylish and unequalled as a school shoe. If any of the above cannot be had at your dealer's, send address on postal to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by GEO. W. PRICE, 24 Marietta st., G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 33 Whitehall St., Atlanta.
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THE FARMERS

LEGISLATION FOR THEIR INTERESTS IN GEORUIA.

Brady's Bill Indorsed by the Farmers—They Complain That Their Interests Receive But Scant Legislation—Their Needs and Troubles Made Known—Other Notes.

COBB COUNTY, Ga., January 5, 1887.—Editors Constitution: The farmers of Georgia have more to complain of from the deficiency of legislation for their benefit and the perversion of what they get from legislative bodies, both national and state, than any class of people in the country. THE CONSTITUTION has been for several years the steadfast friend of the farmer in the south. It ought to be, for in my acquaintance with two hundred or more of the best farmers in this county, I do not know one who is not a subscriber to the WEELY or, in many cases, THE DAILY CONSTITUTION. They admire the paper for its determined stand in whatever tends to build up Georgia, and I do not remember a single issue directly affecting the interests of the farmer where THE CONSTITUTION has not taken a firm and able stand for their rights. For this reason, I wish to call the attention of the editors of the paper, and of all interested, to some of the complaints that I hear almost daily discussed about the condition of affairs alluded to above:

1. Is there a farmer in Georgia who can trace a single advantage to himself, personally, from the agricultural department at Washington? Has it been any advantage whatever to our farmers? If it has been, the advantage has escaped the investigation of myself and neighbors. We have received a few packages of seed from our congressmen, but in driblets; not enough to do any good, and in most cases, of inferior kinds not adapted to our climate and soil. I have no means of ascertaining what it costs to run this national concern, but I don't know a farmer of my acquaintance who would lose a cent if it was abolished tomorrow. Of its operations we know less than we do of the civil service commission and its requirements.

2. I do not know of a single farmer who has derived any benefit from our state agricultural department. This seems queer, but is nevertheless true. I can well remember when this department was organized, how we were told it was to help the farmer. I was farming then, and have been ever since; am a good average farmer; have good common sense; some education, and have always been counted a close observer, but I can't now recall but one piece of information which I found out through this department, and that is that the farmers of this state were paying an average of fifty-four per cent interest. This information was given in a perfunctory way, but I have heard no remedy suggested, and have been waiting patiently for some remedy to cheapen this enormous interest, and to lessen the necessity of the farmers becoming borrowers, but have failed to find a furrow on that line. We have had volumes on guano. In fact, every gale that sweeps over the department during the sessions of the legislature, and at another time, for that matter, is redolent with the odor of guano. If a bill is introduced in the legislature to give the farmer the same right that the humblest negro has, who makes a contract for anything in the world but guano, we are met with the cry that it is a lick at the farmers of Georgia, that they are trying to cripple the farmers friend, and such stuff as this. One of the rich guano dealers, I see by THE CONSTITUTION, was so indignant about such a bill pending in the present legislature a short time since, that he gave notice that the guano dealers would boycott the state if the bill became a law. This would be a great calamity, but not to the farmer; it will break up the agricultural department, and for my life I can't see which will do the farmer the most good; both will help amazingly. It is a simple matter of figures that any common sense man can cipher out, how much will be gained by this rash conduct. Put down the figures that we pay out for guano in one column, add it up and then put down the cost of running the agricultural department in another column, then add the two together and see for yourself how much will be saved to the poor tax payers of the state. Besides this, how many men will go to saving manure on their own farms. Manure which makes the best and cheapest fertilizer in the world when composted with chemicals of the best brands that can be purchased by farmers from first hands, just where the guano dealer gets it before he manipulates it with his black dirt and sand, for which he charges an enormous price. It will give employment to many an idle hand, after the crops are gathered. It will keep the money in the state; yea, more, it will keep the money at home, where it will do the most good. It makes me sick to read the flimsy stuff I see in the newspapers, in opposition to what is known as "Brady's bill." I don't know Mr. Brady, and I have never read his bill, but I have got some information about its objects and aims, and if I had not seen a single line but what has been written and said against it, I would be well satisfied that it is a good bill and ought to pass. You can smell guano in every line of the attacks upon the bill. We were discussing the subject a few days ago in my neighborhood, after reading an article written from Hawkinsville, I think; it was in THE CONSTITUTION, and there was not a man in the party that was not firmly convinced that "Brady's bill" ought to be a law. The truth is, if this thing continues, and we are to be met with oppression instead of real service from the department, if it is to be used for the purposee of depriving us of legal rights, the right to plead failure of consideration in purchases made of guano—then the sooner it is abolished, the better; if not abolished, in the name of all that is just and true, call it the "department of guano." That will suit better than the misnomers it now goes under. The farmers are run over and trampled in many ways, but you never hear anything from our department of agriculture. But you hit guano directly or indirectly, and it jumps. Interviews and correspondents are busy, and you would think that some villain was trying to shut off the free air of Heaven.

Now what about the personel of this department? Are the officers successful farmers? Take the commissioner himself. Is he any better than his predecessor, and it was said of him, that he could never make a living farming. They tell me our present commissioner was a judge before he was a commissioner and that he was not successful farmer. If this is true while he maybe a cleverman, and doubtless is, he is not the man the farmers want. Take his lieutenants. Dr. Lawton—I know him to be a clever man. He gets about three thousand dollars a year salary, I am informed, for inspecting oil and guano, out of this department. But no man in Georgia ever knew of his farming; I never did. He's a good brother Baptist, but he's no farmer that I am aware of. Take Captain West Murphy, another. He gets about the same salary, I presume. He is a lawyer; made his money at law, or the most of it. He is a good business man, a genial gentleman, a shrewd politician—in fact, as good a one as Dr. Lawton is; but he is filling the place of a good farmer; if we had an agricultural department. Mr. Rogers I do not know, except that he is a brother-in-law of the commissioner. General Stovall is another lieutenant. If he has farmed any since the war, or before, I have been unable to find it out. Now all these men get good, large salaries, including the commissioner and his clerks. Each one of them, more money annually than ten average farmers in any county in this state, and it all comes out of the farmer. Now, as a simple question of justice and right, is it fair? I have no complaint personally, against these men I have named. I believe them to be clever gentlemen.

If we have an agricultural department for the benefit of the farmers, the fat offices in the department ought not to be filled with judges, doctors, lawyers, kin folks and generals. It ought to be filled with farmers; good successful farmers; men who have been able to make a living farming; who can teach their neighbor how to make farming successful, who can write and talk farming like a guano dealer can write and talk guano.

You will hear from me again if you print this; if you do not print it you cannot refuse because it is not the facts of the case. I can prove it by every man in the state who is not interested directly or indirectly, in guano.

A HOME-MADE FARMER.

WHY RUN ANY RISK with your Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

Not Prepared to Say.

From the Detroit Free Press.

An old fellow with a plush cap drawn down over his ears and a big comforter round his neck sat in a Grand river avenue car the other day and spit his tobacco juice right and left until the man beside observed:

"Maybe you are getting ready to swear off on the New Year?"

"On what?"

"On chewing tobacco."

"Wal, I'm not prepared to say," replied the old man as he spit right and left with greater vigor, "but maybe I'll change to some other brand!"

JAMES PYLE'S



PEARLINE

THE BEST COMPOUND EVER INVENTED FOR WASHING AND CLEANING IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER *Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS.* SAVES TIME, LABOR and SOAP amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers, but see that VILE COUNTERFEITS are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

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ATLANTA, Ga., January 1st, 1887.

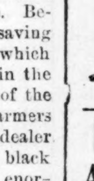
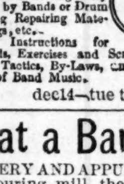
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and style of Langston & Woodson this day expires by limitation.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Special,
THOS. L. LANGSTON, } General
STEWART F. WOODSON } Partners.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 1st, 1887.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, EXPIRING DECEMBER 31st, 1888, has this day been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on a general commission, wholesale grocery and cotton factorage business, under the firm name of Langston & Woodson. George W. Williams is the special partner, and has contributed $150,000 capital to the common stock.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Special,
THOS. L. LANGSTON, } General
STEWART F. WOODSON } Partners

LYON & HEALY, State & Monroe Sts., Chicago, will mail, free, their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps, including Repairing Materials, Trimmings, etc. Contains Instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Scales, Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

Name this paper. dec14—tue thu sat wky

For Sale at a Bargain!

ALL THE MACHINERY AND APPURTENANCES of a first-class flouring mill, the burrs, shafts, pulleys, bolting, aparatus, purifiers, rolls, conveyor spouts, etc., will be sold as a whole or in separate parts. Address

WOODSTOCK IRON & STEEL COMPANY,
dec23 d30t Anniston, Ala.

STATION HOUSE, ATLANTA,
January 5th, 1887.

WILL BE SOLD ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF January, at 12 o'clock m., one red cow now in pound, unless claimed by owner.

A. B. CONNOLLY,
3t Chief of Police.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Name this paper. dec11—thu sat mon

LOST MANHOOD, YOUTHFUL IMprudence, Nervous debility cured by Botanic Nerve Bitters. 50c, Herb Med., Co., Phila., Pa., drug store, and corner Pryor & Decatur sts., Atlanta, Ga.

48 AND 49 | FOR MEN | CHECKS in six hours, cures in 3 days. Drug Stores, 15 N. 11 Phila., Pa., and cor Pryor and Decatur sts. Atlanta. feb 7 1y tu thu sat sun

HACKETT & RICE IRON FENCE, CO.

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The Only Wrought Iron Fence Company in the South.



MANUFACTURERS OF THE LATEST AND BEST patent Wrought Iron Fence on the market. Also Cresting, Grates, Sash Weights, Hitching Posts and Building Castings. All work guarnteed equal to the best made. Send for prices before ordering elsewhere. Good local agents wanted in every town in the south, to whom exclusive territory will be fence.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure and never returns. No indelicacy. Neither knife, purge, salve or suppository. Liver, kidney and all bowel troubles—especially constipation—cured like magic. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy, by addressing, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS.

july15—d&wky top col n r m or fol &n r m 8p

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE
W. & A. R. R.

The following time card in effect Sunday, December 13, 1886:

NORTHBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta........7 50 am
Arrive Dalton........11 40 am
" Chattanooga........1 00 pm
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........1 40 pm
Arrive Dalton........5 37 pm
" Chattanooga........7 07 pm

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta........3 45 pm
Arrive Rome........6 59 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Except Sun's
Leaves Atlanta........4 40 pm
Arrive Marietta........5 39 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........12 30 am
Arrive Chattanooga........5 55 am

NO. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........5 50 pm
Arrives Dalton........9 53 pm
" Chattanooga........11 35 pm
Stops at all important stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1 has Pullman Palace and Mann Boudoir sleeping cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Jacksonville to Louisville without change; also Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

No. 19 has through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change via McKenzie, and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.

N. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga........8 05 am
Leaves Dalton........9 47 am
Arrives Atlanta........1 44 pm
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga........1 15 pm
Arrives Atlanta........6 35 pm

NO. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga........1 20 am
Arrives Atlanta........6 30 am
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga........9 05 pm
Arrives Atlanta........2 15 am

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.
Leaves Rome........7 55 am
Arrives Atlanta........11 05 am
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Except Sun's
Leaves Marietta........7 35 am
Arrives Atlanta........8 35 am

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change.

No. 12 has Pullman Palace cars Louisville to Jacksonville without change.

No. 20 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta; Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta and through day coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
A. ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the September term, 1886, of said court, will be sold at the courthouse in the city of Atlanta, at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit:

A farm on the Jonesboro road four miles from Atlanta, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, being part of land lots Nos. 38 and 27, containing eighty four 5-100 acres, more or less, as follows; Beginning on the Jonesboro road on the north line of land lot 38 and running west six chains and eleven links, thence south twenty-nine chains, thence east ten chains and twenty-two links, thence south fourteen chains and fifty links, thence east twenty-three chains and seventeen links to the Jonesboro road, thence north along said road seven chains and ninety-one links, and thence in a straight line to the starting point; the same being the property of Moses Cole, deceased. Sold for the purpose of the estate of paying debts and distribution. Terms, half cash and half twelve months with interest at 8 per cent, or all cash at option of purchaser. GEO. WINSHIP, Administrator.

Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUFTY, ORDINARY'S office November 5, 1886—Thomas F. Black, administrator of William W. Black, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration. W. L. CALHOUN,
nov 6 1 aw 3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, November 5, 1886: John P. Crichton, administrator of Henry P. Kennedy, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, f any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
1aw3m W L. CALHOUN Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S office, December 3, 1886.—Samuel D. Haslett, executor of the will of Jane Stewart, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
1aw3mos W. L. CALHOUN, Ord'nary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, December 3, 1886.—Ophelia J. Smith, administratrix on estate of Charles N. Smith, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission: This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said administration.
1aw3m W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, December 3, 1886.—V. M. Hodgson, administrator of the estate of Henry C. Martin, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission: This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.
1aw3m W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE —AND— College of Music

WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886. The Music and Art Department are respectively under the care of Mr. Constantine Sternberg and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars apply to MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

WEAK MEN suffering from Lost Vigor, Nervous Debility, Lack of Development. Premature Decline, etc., resulting from indiscretions or excesses, cured without Stomach Medicines, by the GREAT MARSTON TREATMENT. Sealed book sent free. Should be read by Fathers and placed in the hands of their Sons. **MADE STRONG** Replete with information of value to all men. MARSTON REMEDY CO. 19 Park Place, New York. oct12—d51t tues thur sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7th, 1887—Stephen S. Trimble has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Halston G. Trimble, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any the have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
Jan 8, 15, 22, 29, and feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887—Marcus L. Tolbert has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Joseph H. Edmonds, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8, 15, 22, 29 and feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887—Edward H. Barnes has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Sarah S. Barnes, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8, 15, 22, 29, and feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887—Zach C. Huggins has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Charles H. Morgan, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
Jan 8, 15, 22, 29 and feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887—Samuel Wilkins, guardian of Lula Shepperd, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8, 15, 22, 29 and feb5.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887—Macon C. Sharp, guardian of Mary B. Sharp, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8, 15, 22, 29, and feb 5,

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887.—C. H. Strong, administrator of the estate of William Marable, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8, 15, 22, 29, feb 5.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887.—James F. Alexander, administrator of the estate of George W. Stewart, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
Jan 8, 15, 22, 29, feb 5.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887.—Robert F. Maddox, administrator of the estate of Hannah Weakly, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8, 15, 22, 29, feb 5.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887: Delia H. Foreacre has applied for letters of administration on the estate of G. J. Foreacre, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be graned said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN,
jan 8 15 22 29 feb 5 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887: Samuel A. and Jos. S. Power have applied for letters of administration on the estate of Wm. Power deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN,
jan 8 15 22 28 feb 5. Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887: Eppy C. Carey has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John C. Carey, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,
jan 8 15 22 29 feb 5 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887: Andrew P. Stewart, administrator of Ellen Brown, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN,
1aw3mos Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887: E. S. Luckie, administrator of Parmelia F. Luckie, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,
1aw3mos Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1887: George Bancroft, executor of Lizzie Baker, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN,
jan 8 15 22 29 feb 5 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887.—E. M. Robert, administrator of estate of James Little, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8 15 22 29 feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887.—W. L. Fenley, administrator of John Henry, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8 15 22 29 feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887.—Levi Brotherton, has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of W. L., Minnie B., and Henry A. McLean, minors, under the age of fourteen years.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8 15 22 29 feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887—Bridget Ann Kelly, has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of James H. and Annie E. Kelly, minors, under the age of fourteen years.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8 15 22 29 feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887—James N. Pritchett has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Daniel P. Patterson, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 8 15 22 29 feb 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—COURT OF ORdinary, January 7, 1887.—The returns of the appraisers in the application for the setting apart a twelve months' support for Louisa M. Stewart, widow of George W. Stewart, and her minor child, having been filed in office, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, at the February term, 1887, of this court, why said application should not be granted.
jan 8,15,22,29feb5. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1887.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that Jane Hall, colored, late of said county, died intestate, and no person, has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in February next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
jan8,15,22,29,feb5 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

DEAFNESS ITS CAUSES, AND A NEW and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.
Name this paper. oc 7-tues,thur,sat,

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—ATTORNEY AT LAW.—
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—DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—
Office 75½ Peachtree Street—Residence Talmadge House, Atlanta, Ga.
Office hours—11 a. m. to 3 p. m. jan5 1y

S. N. CONNALLY,
—ATTORNEY AT LAW,—
26½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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J. G. ZACHRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WASHington, D. C. Refers by permission to A. H. Colquitt, U. S. S.; Joseph E. Brown, U. S. S.; N. J. Hammond, M. C.; C. F. Crisp, M. C.; T. M. Norwood, M. C.; J. C. Clements, M. C.; Geo. T. Barnes, M. C.; H. R. Harris, M. C.; Seaborn Reese, M. C.; A. D. Candler, M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.

G. A. HOWELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
12½ East Alabama street, over Merchants Bank.
Refers to Merchants Bank and Atlanta National Bank. tf

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
Attorneys-at-law,
Rome, Ga.
Collections a Specialty.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Newnan, Ga.

Wellborn Bray, Eugene M. Mitchell
BRAY & MITCHELL,
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Office over Chamberlin & Johnson's store. 1y

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WIMBISH & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms 16 and 17, Gate City Bank Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. ARROWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
Room 34, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Collections and office practice a specialty.

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ARCHITECT,
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Superior Court Commissior.
WM. A. OSBORN & SON,
N. W. Corner Marietta and Broad streets.
Real Estate Agents and Attorney at La.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON,
Attorney at Law,
Room 18, Gate City National Bank building.
Practice in all courts.

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Office: 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cor. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator

JOHN L. TYE,
Attorney at Law,
Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

FAY & EICHBERG ARCHITECTS
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Name this paper. dec11—wthu sat mon

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45 DECATUR STREET, ATLANTA, - GEORGIA.

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West Virginia Black Oil, all grades; Signal, Lard Castor, Parafine, etc.

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

WE WANT YOU—A LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary $75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Good staple, every one buys. Outfit and particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. sep 18 sa we 6m

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN OFFICE AND represent a manufacturer. $50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Box 70 West Acton, Mass. 3t sat

CIGAR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A POPULAR New York house from January 15th. No objection to a man selling this line in connection with another that will harmonize. Sales to be made only to the best retail trade in every town in a given state. To the right man who will plainly state his experience, for whom traveling and in what state, a liberal arrangement will be made. Address, for 10 days, with full details, etc., to receive attention, "Popular Brands," Box No. 3732, New York Postoffice. thu sat sun

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BLACKSMITH, horse shoer and repairer. Apply 14 Ivy st.

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, TO earn $70 per month at their own homes; costly outfit of samples, a package of goods and full instructions for 10c to help to pay postage. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., Rutland Vt. d—30t

SALESMAN WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO travel for a wholesale Millinery house. Apply with references to J. B., Constitution office.

MALE OR FEMALE WANTED TO SUPERINtend kitchen affairs, etc., in Restaurant this city. Must have some experience, good references, and without encumberances, pay well. Address Restaurant, Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A GOOD BREAD and plain cake baker. Address Bread Baker, Mason P. O., Mason, Ga. 4t

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

ANY ONE DESIRING THE SERVICES OF A first-class chambermaid can be accommodated by calling at the Markham house.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES having chances on the music box at 100 Whitehall street, that the raffle will commence on Saturday next 7:30 p. m. Atlanta, Ga., January 7, 1887. Thomas & Co.

IRONCLAD NOTES, WAIVING ALL THE EXemptions, including garnishment of wages, etc. and either with or without the mortgage clause, as preferred, and printed so as to be used in any state, sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of sixty cents for a book of 100 notes, or thirty-five cents for a book of fifty notes. These forms of notes are pronounced the best in existence, and we have letters stating that they bring the money when other forms fail. Send money in two cent stamps or postal notes, and state whether the mortgage clause is wanted. Address the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga da. wky

WE SEND BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, TO ANY address, the simplest and best forms of blank deeds, blank mortgages, and blank bonds for title upon receipt of sixty cents per quire. d w tf

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE SIX-ROOM RESidence. Terms easy. Apply on premises, 347 Whitehall street. 3t

BUY YOU A HOME—FRIERSON & SCOTT WILL sell you a home on monthly, quarterly or annual payment. Call and see them at their office in the Kimball house.

FOR SALE—500 ACRES RICH LAND, SITUATED in north Louisiana, on Bayou D'Arbonne, specially situated for stock farm. Has adjoining 3,000 acres swamp land. For terms and further particulars address H. E. Mosely, Mosely Bluff, Union Parish, Louisiana. 1m

AUCTION SALES.

WILL BE SOLD AT AT THE POUND, IN WEST End, on Saturday, January 8th, 1887, one lynn cow, yellow sides and white lined. This January 5th, 1887. H. L. Hunter, marshal West End. 3t

BOARDERS WANTED.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at 9 Houston street. Large rooms; gas; hot and cold baths; good board and good water; very central; reasonable terms.

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR a family of three—gentleman and wife and sister. The gentleman is a traveling man and will be from home most of the time, and during his absence the two ladies will occupy same room. Must be in good family near central part of the city, or on or near street car line. Would like two rooms adjoining, or, the young lady will room with another lady. If parties cannot get room and board in same family would be willing to take furnished rooms if board can be had convenient. Terms must be reasonable, as parties are not hard to suit. No regular boarding house need apply. References exchanged. Address, for three days, this office. sat. sun.

WANTED—BOARD IN CITY FOR MAN AND wife, prefer private family; distance from business portion of city no objection, if on car line. Address, giving location, price, &c., D. D. L., general delivery, Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!—ALLMAN & LADD, Mobile, Alabama, Manufacturers of and dealers in Sawn and Split Cypress Shingles. Sawn Shingles a specialty. Correspondence invited. jan1 1m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT INVENTION—THOSE WISHING PARticulars of a new telegraph system, with a view of investing to establish it, should address me at Eatonton, Ga. T. J. Suggs.

FOR SALE—CANDY FACTORY AND RETAIL confectionery, well located. Good opportunity for some energetic young man with small capital. Would sell half interest. Address "Taffy," care Constitution. 4t

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE Mercer Restaurant, with all modern improvements. The best stand in the city to make money, and a bargain for cash. Good reasons given for selling. Address Business, this office. 6t

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED GROCERY BUSiness, small stock, new goods, splendid house rent cheap. Inquire at 447 Marietta st. 6t.

TO CAPITAL—A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORAtion, capital entirely paid in, engaged in the most promising enterprise of the day, finding its business advancing so rapidly that its expansion at distant points cannot be adequately and successfully handled at the home office, desires to offer an interest with full management of local business in any of the leading cities of the United States for ready cash. No similar opportunity for large returns on a moderate investment is likely to occur for many years. The business is strictly legitimate, highly remunerative, and has a large capital. Strict investigation invited from any suitable party disposed to invest $5,000 to $50,000. Address P. O. Box 1978, Boston, Mass. d 6t su lt

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—NEATFOOT OIL AT J. TYE & CO.'S, 135 Whitehall st. 2t

GEORGIA LAW REPORTS FOR SALE.—A GOOD set cheap. Address D. P., 34½ Peachstree street.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR SALE—A FINE GENTLE MARE. ALSO extension top double-seated Phaeton and Harness cheap. Apply 22 Decatur st. sa ns

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRginia, who has had two years' experience in teaching, will give private lessons in French and German. For further information address or call on A. H. Davis, at room 18, Gate City National Bank building, sat mo thu mo

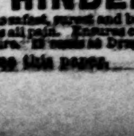
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They need no breaking in. THEY FIT AT ONCE, adjusting themselves to the form of the wearer, and yield with every movement so that it is impossible to break steels. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after three weeks' wear. Try them once and you will wear no other. Look out for worthless imitations; see that the name BALL is on the box. ALSO OUR GUARANTEE. For sale by all leading dry goods dealers.

CORSETS FOR SALE BY M. RICH & BRO.

Name this paper. dec19—d



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS. The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

Name this paper. dec15—dly wed sat eow 4t

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1.00 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

General Eastern Agent. J. J. FLYNN,
23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY, 8, 1886.

COLD *INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m:* SNOW

Snow; followed by slight rise in temperature. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and eastern Florida: easterly winds; rain or snow, becoming slightly warmer.

THE beautiful snow—Chestnut!

AUGUSTA had many serious "slip ups" on yesterday, two of which will probably prove fatal.

THE czar indignantly denies the report that he is insane. Should a writ of lunacy be applied for it would be the duty of the ordinary to grant it at once, on his own evidence.

A ST. PETERSBURG paper denounces a Pesth contemporary for publishing "ridiculous absurdities hatched up by foreign manufacturers of lies." It is now in order for Texas editors to bring out their guns.

THE several recent snows and cold snaps have given rise to the rumor that the north pole has moved its winter quarters to Georgia. An arctic exploration to Gilmer county is now in order.

THE president has sent in the nomination of Mr. Manning as minister to Mexico. The friends of the latter were much troubled for fear that the reports of his recent debauch in the Mexican capital would defeat his appointment.

THE city of Buffalo has ordered that the telephone poles of that city be taken down, and the New York supreme court has decided that the authorities have a right to enforce the order. The wires will be placed underground.

THE city council of Buffalo is composed of thirteen republicans and thirteen democrats. Two of the former, however, have turned mugwumps and have given the democrats control of the city, with the exception of a few offices given the dissatisfied republicans.

AN Omaha contemporary has cut a country newspaper from its exchange list for stealing its telegrams. The state specials of THE CONSTITUTION are not copyrighted, and if the Savannah Morning News chooses to use them we will gladly pay the composition price for the credit lines.

TO ENCOURAGE the publication of the announcement of births, the Boston Globe offers a cake of soap for every announcement published in its columns. The scheme, as yet, is not working successfully. The editors might offer as an extra inducement that they will put in their spare hours in washing the babies.

AMONG the bills to be introduced at the present sitting of the Ohio legislature is one to increase the salaries of supreme court judges to $10,000 a year, and a similar bill will be presented looking to the increase of the salaries of all state officers, the governor being listed at $10,000. This is in striking contrast to the pittances paid the state officers of Georgia.

IN reply to a reporter's question, "How about the committees?" Mr. Husted, the newly elected speaker of the New York house, replied: "You may say that I know my friends and will recognize no enemies." All of which goes to show that whatever may be said against Mr. Husted, he is a statesman of uncompromising stability, and will do to tie to. Some democrats might profit by the lesson.

MINNESOTA had three governors on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Ames, democrat, swore himself in on Tuesday, and McGill, republican, who on the face of the returns had 2,600 plurality, also took the oath of office. Governor Hubbard did not surrender his office until Wednesday, the state having three executive heads in the meantime. The courts will decide the claims of Ames and McGill, with chances favorable to the latter.

MR. GOSHEN, who succeeds Lord Randolph Churchill as chancellor of the exchequer, will have nothing to do with the leadership of the commons, that position now devolving upon Mr. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury. Mr. Goshen obtains control of the appointments. The new chancellor has always been identified with the Gladstone following and will enter the cabinet as a unionist. The policy of the reorganized administration will soon be devoloped.

THE New York Tribune has a private letter written by Judge Gresham, stating that Blaine will be the nominee in 1888, and that he will be elected. The Tribune will be comforted when it knows that THE CONSTITUTION has a similar letter, written previous to the last nomination, by Editor Moses Handy. The information was of a private nature, but we betray no confidence in remarking that Editor Handy will have opportunity of having a sympathetic word with Judge Gresham in 1888.

THE Fort Worth Gazette, speaking of the great drought district in Texas, says there is privation and want in certain counties that demand immediate relief, and that the truth concerning it should be told in the interest of suffering humanity. The number of destitute families is as follows: Callahan county 50, Parker 100, Taylor 200, Palo Pinto 250, Coleman 150, Jack 300, Stephens 350, Runnells 200, Jones 225, Shackleford 150, Haskell 30, Young 150, Brown 400, Eastland 500, Comanche 500, Nolan 50, Fisher 100, Erath 150, Martin 10, Hardeman 150.

THERE was a decided stiffening in the iron market in the Chattanooga district yesterday, and raw pig iron was advanced to $17 per ton, and merchant bar advanced 10 per cent. The advance is due to the unprecedented demand, and the figure is now higher than at any time since the extra ordinary boom in 1879. The present advance has been steady and continuous, and the masters of the district express their belief that it will go still higher. The movement of southern pig to the north has become stronger, but the chief call is from Kansas and St. Louis. The furnaces refuse to sell ahead and have no stocks on hand.

HON. L. Q. C. LAMAR authorizes us to deny, in the most explicit terms, the rumor that he is about to retire from Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and resign the portfolio of the interior. The rumor was telegraphed from Washington and held that Mr. Lamar would resign and leave public life forever, owing to the indisposition of his newly married wife to enter official society. Mr. Lamar states, as is said above, that there is not a word of truth, or even the slightest foundation for such a report. He will finish a few days' vacation at his home in Mississippi and will then return to Washington and take up again the thread of his official work. Mr. Lamar is in excellent health, and left last night for Mississippi.

ON Thursday the president received a call from a young man whom he had recently pardoned from the penitentiary. When the president saw his card he immediately recognized his name and directed that the visitor be shown in. The man said he lived some distance from Washington, but he had came in order to personally thank the president for restoring him to liberty and to his family, and also to assure him that in the future his conduct would convince the president that his clemency had not been misapplied. The president treated his visitor very kindly, and, after inquiring into his past life and future prospects, advised him to go to work and make himself a useful citizen, adding that it is never too late to reform, and that there is plenty of room for him in the world.

A Suggestion About the Central.

There has been for some time an apparent hostility between the management of the Georgia Central railroad and the citizens of Atlanta, and from many other cities and towns in the state complaints have been made about discriminations and unfair treatment. It is not our purpose to discuss in this editorial the grounds of these complaints, or to say whether or not there was any just cause for complaint. We desire to call attention to a few facts, and to advise our citizens as to the best course to be pursued to prevent misunderstandings in the future.

The Georgia Central railroad is a great corporation. It is, more than any other system, a Georgia railroad, because it extends almost all over the state in its ramifications. Its managers can seriously injure the business of a city, town or village, and yet not be interfered with by the railroad commission. Our people depend upon it for the transportation of nine-tenths of the products of the state, and a passenger cannot travel one hundred miles in Georgia, except in a single instance, without going or crossing over one of its many branches.

It is in the power of this management to build up manufacturing enterprises, and the policy to be adopted for one city must be the policy for all. In conversation with Mr. Pat Calhoun, who is now to be considered the Atlanta director—and, in fact, is one of the leading managers of this company—he informs us that it is the purpose of the present management to popularize the company, by investigating patiently and thoroughly all complaints, by securing the best men to serve the company, and by a careful and painstaking policy to the patrons along the line.

This being the case, it would be well, we think, for merchants, through the Chamber of Commerce of this city, to have a talk with General Alexander and Mr. Calhoun at as early a day as is possible for them to meet here, and let them talk matters over so far as they relate to former differences, with a view of getting down to a good fair working basis with this company. Our city can and doubtless will be one of the largest patrons of this corporation in the state. We are satisfied that both General Alexander, Mr. Calhoun and the new directory want to do what is necessary to overcome the apparent feeling that has existed heretofore. The best way to do this is to meet together and talk over matters, hear suggestions and submit plans that will be mutually beneficial. The Chamber of Commerce is the proper representative body on the part of Atlanta to talk for our merchants and manufacturers, and we have no doubt that General Alexander and Mr. Calhoun will respond affirmatively to a request from this body to name a day, before long, to meet and talk over matters, and that they will come as soon as business engagements will permit. We are satisfied, also, that it will result in good to our city, and that it will be the means of establishing friendly relations that will be a source of great benefit to the Central.

The hearty co-operation of THE CONSTITUTION can be counted on.

A Wicked City.

An editorial paragraph in yesterday's issue briefly summarized the status of the saloon revolt in Sioux City, Iowa.

Just now Sioux City is attracting more attention than any other town in the country. Its prosperity and wickedness are running such a nip and tuck race that it is difficult to tell which is responsible for the other.

When Iowa passed a prohibition law Sioux City decided to see what virtue there would be in an open, defiant revolt. Her business men opened saloons by the score and started breweries. From every quarter of the state there was a sudden movement towards Sioux City. The place spread and prospered as it never had before. Having nullified the prohibition law the people turned their attention to other laws. They ignored the gambling statutes. The city was prohibited from issuing bonds beyond a certain limit, but it proceeded to double its lawful indebtedness in order to make public improvements.

So much prosperity intoxicated the citizens, and they ceased to have any respect for law. Months ago Haddock, the temperance reformer, was assassinated, but his indicted murderers still walk the streets. They may never be tried. Only the other day an attorney for the prosecution said that when the prosecution got ready the defense would not be, and when the defense announced ready the prosecution would not be.

Sioux City differs from other wicked cities in this: In other places the lawless elements dodge the law; in Sioux City toughs, however, come out openly and run the whole machinery of the government, courts and all, to suit themselves.

Such a state of affairs cannot last. It is un-American. It borders on anarchy. Sooner or later Sioux City will be straightened out if it takes all the hemp in Iowa to do it.

Decidedly Out of Place.

Within the past two or three days our dispatches have reported several shooting affrays in different parts of the south, all growing out of the sport of snowballing.

Men should endeavor to control their angry passions under all circumstances, but down here in the sunny south no one can blame a fellow for losing his temper when a wad of mud and snow as big as a hat strikes him slam bang on the nose, or fills up his ear.

Snowballing is a northern sport. It suits blue nosed people who have nothing but snowdrifts and icicles to look at five months in the year. But it does not tickle a warm-blooded people who are thinking about magnolias, oranges and balmy southern zephyrs.

The beautiful snow is an unmitigated nuisance down this way. We have too much of it for comfort, and not enough of it to be utilized for sleigh riding. The best thing we can do is to let it alone. We certainly have no right to bombard other people with it, especially when they have bad tempers and hip pockets. The disasters attending the recent snowballing in the south show that it is injudicious to import the sport and customs of the frozen north and force them upon strangers who are doing their level best to keep warm.

A Social Cold Wave.

The society leaders in our great cities have to a great extent succeeded in transplanting and establishing English customs on this side of the water.

To a provincial American, who has been taught that a due consideration for the feelings of others is one of the distinguishing marks of a gentleman, the English style is repellant. The curt rudeness now so fashionable is unpleasant to sensitive people.

Of course it is useless to kick against a new fashion, and from one point of view there is something to be said in favor of English manners. They suit a busy, restless people, pressed for time and hasty in their talk. The jerky nod, the short answer, the impassive stare save time and shake the bores.

It may be that life is too short to be wasted in the small, sweet courtesies of the past generation. Let us think so if we can, for the Anglo-mania has captured the country. Our habits, dress and speech must conform to the London standard transmitted to us through the club men of New York. It is very like a cold wave, but we ought to be able to stand it.

The True Democratic Policy.

The New York Sun, of Wednesday last, has a brief editorial article that might well be made a part of the platform of the democratic party. The Sun says:

The surplus in the treasury must be got rid of, or there is danger of trouble. It cannot be done by any horizontal reduction of the tariff—that is clear. How, then, can the indispensable result be attained?

The way is plain. Abolish the internal revenue. The internal taxes are all war taxes. They were never heard of before the war. They were imposed exclusively for the purposes of the war. They should be the first taxes to be taken off.

Remove the war taxation; wipe out the internel revenue; take off the taxes which it levies and collects. Then there will be no surplus to threaten derangement to business, no locking up of money which should be circulating among the people.

There is not a word of the foregoing that is not true—not a word that the people of this country do not know to be true. The three paragraphs as they stand might well be incorporated in the democratic platform. In other words, the democratic leaders in congress could not more consistently further the fortunes of their party, or conform more closely to the suggestions of patriotism than to make the Sun's declaration their rule of action.

But will they do so? It is extremely doubtful. In the first place, the democratic leaders, or those who call themselves democratic leaders, are under obligations to Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Carlisle and the immense ring that is backing him would rather see the democratic party destroyed a thousand times over than to lift his hands against the oppressive internal revenue system.

The surplus in the treasury appears to be an awkward thing. Mr. Carlisle, his followers and his tootlets, propose to get rid of the surplus by making it larger. That is to say, they would reduce the tariff instead of abolishing the internal revenue. To reduce the tariff would be to increase the revenue; to abolish the internal revenue system would be to reduce the revenue. The leading democrats, who are in their turn lead by Mr. Carlisle and the whisky ring, might as well fly into the face of fate as to attempt to destroy the industries of this country by inaugurating free-trade. It will not be done because the people, irrespective of party, do not want it to be done.

Meanwhile, here is an infamous system, which the people are anxious to have abolished, upheld by Mr. Carlisle and his leading democrats. It is upheld because they think that the revenue with which it supplies the government will enable them to abolish the protective features of the tariff. Such blind leadership as this has no parallel in the history of parties. If it is persisted in—if the democrats in congress permit the republicans to take out of their hands this living, vital issue, the voters that are affected by the infamous internal revenue system will show the blind leaders that democracy is something more than a machine for the destruction of industry and the paralysis of American labor.

THE Philadelphia News announces "a big boom" in circulation. A "boom," indeed! Is Brother Watterson's southern "Money Devil" at the bottom of this?

ISN'T it a little queer that southern prosperity should gall the free-traders? Perhaps they will feel better after awhile.

A PIECE of Atlanta property figures in a suit which has just been tried in Louisiana, and is referred to in the records and in the New Orloans papers as the executive mansion in Atlants. In 1878, Charles A. Larendon, then a citizen of Atlanta, conveyed to his fiancee, Miss Laure T. Beauregard, the property on Peachtree street now occupied as a residence by ex-Governor Bullock. The consideration of the transfer, so it is alleged, was that Miss Beauregard should marry Mr. Larendon. The piece of property is estimated in value at from $15,000 to $25,000, and when the capital was first moved to Atlanta the city council rented the property for a mansion, and ex-Governor Bullock occupied it while governor. He has since bought it. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Larendon and then, Mrs. Larendon died. In settling with his children it seems Mr. Larendon has neglected to include the proceeds of the sale of the old mansion as a part of his deceased wife's estate, holding that the gift was never accepted. The court holds that as the deed was made and delivered, and as the property was of value, that the acceptance was thereby complete and the property or proceeds will have to be accounted for as a part of Mrs. Larendon's estate. The executive mansion, owned by the state has nothing to do with the case.

A VERY sensational suicide occurred in Paris Wednesday. Mme de Roys, a charming blonde and fashionable beauty, sprang from a third story window and her skull was crushed upon the pavement. Her beautiful blonde hair was matted with blood and she presented a pitiable spectacle. Her husband died a week ago and the widow was overwhelmed with grief. The suicide was due to the excitement incident to her husband's death. She leaves four children, the oldest aged fourteen.

A LOUISVILLE editor announces himself as "an old sinner." Such an announcement as this is superfluous.

THE New York Star is still rasping Brother Watterson in behalf of true democracy. Brother Watterson, by way of retaliation, is abusing the "Money-Devils" of the south. The "Money-Devils" are the men who are trying to develop the south in the teeth of the tariff, and in Brother Watterson's opinion, they are thieves, robbers and monopolists.

THERE is a law in China forbidding opium raising, yet travelers describe the valleys of southwestern China as white with poppy blossoms. The law is a dead letter because England forced China to open her markets to Indian opium. So China now raises two-thirds of all the opium she consumes. Meanwhile the curse weighs more heavily every year upon the people of China. One-fifth of the people of Peking and Tientsin are opium smokers. It is said that three thousand of the attaches of the imperial palace are victims of the terrible habit, in spite of the fact that the Chinese government discourages the practice. There are a number of native anti-opium societies, which are doing a work in China similar to that of temperance unions in America. The government has also established a large number of refuges, where victims of the opium habit may go for treatment. Sedatives, stimulants and tonics are administered to cure them of the vice. Great Britain herself is likely soon to suffer some of the evils with which she has helped to curse China. In some parts of India the opium habit is making alarming progress among the natives. The Marquis Tseng called attention to this fact in a letter to the Anti-opium society of England the other day. He added that if Great Britain would put a stop to the exportation of opium from India, China would effectually stop the growth of opium within her territories.

IT is now stated by the republican newspapers that John Roach's cancer is the result of the efforts of the democratic administration to compel him to carry out his contracts.

IN New York a man has to be very particular about who he calls wife. For instance Mrs. Julia A. Percival does not claim that she was ever married to Mr. Edward Percival but they lived together and Edward introduced her as his wife. They met by chance and fell in love. He promised to marry her and a day was fixed for the ceremony, but he failed to keep his promise to the extent of accepting the services of a minister to unite them in the bonds of matrimony, although she had made all the necessary arrangements. She lived with him, however, under an agreement to marry, and meantime wore a wedding ring presented by him to her, inscribed "From Edward to Julia." They travelled together as man and wife, stopped at various hotels, and everywhere she was known as his wife. He even took her to his old home in Maine and introduced her to his own mother and other members of his family as his wife. After a time, however, he deserted her. She sued for a decree of separation, and the judge who heard the case decided that the woman was Percival's wife in the eyes of the law.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE Panama Star and Herald says it has special information that the late prince of Bulgaria, Alexander, is not so poor as the German journals pretend he is. He has, according to the Star and Herald, recently bought, under the name of Alexandre-Marie-Wilhelm-Ludwig Maraschoff, vast tracts of lands in the environs of Chicago, Kansas City, Denver and Omaha, and is, besides, deeply interested in valuable cattle ranches in Mexico. It is said ex-Empress Eugenie and Queen Victoria have also secured property in the United States to meet a wet day.

A PHOTOGRAPHER writes to the Camera Magazine that he once took a photograph of a child that was seemingly in good health and with a clear skin. The negative showed the face to be thickly covered with an eruption. Three days afterward the child was covered with spots due to prickly heat. "The camera had seen and photographed the eruption three days before it was visible to the naked eye." It is said that another case of a similar kind is recorded, where a child showed spots on his portrait which were invisible on his face a fortnight previous to an attack of smallpox.

A BOSTON lady who sent a bouquet of beautiful roses to Dr. Holmes on Christmas received from him this characteristic note: "Many thanks, dear Mrs. P—— for the beautiful roses; and if the gardens were as full of flowers as your heart is of kind feelings, they would leave no room for sidewalks."

MRS. HETTIE GREEN, known as the queen of Wall street, because of her vast operations in railroad securities, and who has more millions than average youth hairs in his mustache, is spending the winter at a modest boarding house at Far Rockaway. An intimate friend says Mrs. Green pays the frugal sum of $5 a week for her board. She is at least assured of plenty of fresh air nowadays. As an instance of how money begets money, Mrs. Green sold two years ago the proxy on her 7,000 shares of Georgia Central railroad stock for $45,000. —New York Sun.

MRS. CLEVELAND now uses note paper and envelopes, ornamented with the United States shield in the national colors at the head of the paper and on the seal of the envelopes, substituting gold for the white stripes. Across the shield are two diagonal bars, on the upper one "The White House," and on the lower one "Washington, D.C.," in small letters of gold. The whole device is scarcely larger than a silver dime.

A TOBACCO journal says that when a cigar-maker gets right malicious, and desires to do his employer great damage, he gets to work on the best brand and then puts a single hair from his head in each cigar. This trick is exceedingly difficult to detect, and will destroy the flavor of every cigar it is applied to, with a far-reaching injury to the reputation of the brand.

A MAN was killed on the railroad near Pittsburg the other day, and his body brought to the city. In lifting the mangled remains from the baggage car a silver watch, still running, fell from the vest pocket. One of the railroad employes grabbed it, opened the blood-stained case, pulled out a pencil, and took the number. "What are you doing that for?" he was asked. "Policy," he tersely replied. It is a popular superstition among policy players that the number of a watch found on a man dying a violent death is sure to come out.

AN anecdote attributed to General Grant has just been revived. "When Logan," so Grant is reported, "comes here and wants twelve offices, and I give him eleven out of the twelve, he goes home mad, and curses the administration for not doing anything for him. Now, Simon Cameron is different. If he wants twelve offices and I give him one out of the twelve, he goes home and swears he is running this administration.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Illiteracy Compared.

J. T. R., Decatur, Ala.: What is the per centage of illiteracy in America and Europe?

Take France as an example. There are unable to read and write 33.37 per cent; able to read only 9.99 per cent. In the United States there at 13.4 per cent unable to read—17 per cent unable to write.

Kisses for Votes.

What duchess was it that secured Fox's election in 1784 by giving kisses for votes?

The duchess of Devonshire. Her grace was remarkable for her great beauty, and a quaint cut of the preriod represents her using nature's gifts to ths best advantage. "A kiss for a vote" was the rule throughout the contest, and many a burly voter found the bribe irresistible. So successful was the scheme that the opposition enlisted other beautiful women on their side, and what is quaintly described as a "kissing match" ensued. If electors took bribes of this kind from both sides their gallantry must be their excuse. At any rate, the ladies won the day, for the third candidate in the triangular contest, having declined to make allies of the fair sex, got very conspicuously left. Other and more objectionable electioneering dodges prevailed until at last public opinion grew so strong that judicious legislation was gradually introduced and the game ended. A cartoon of the time, representing an indignant elector protesting against anti-bribery acts, and exclaiming, with eyes and hands uplifted, "Sire, there is a bill about to pass that will ruin our trade and bring our families to beggary. I hope, sire, you will use your influence to throw it out."

"Sent to Coventry."

Reader, Oak Hill, Fla.: I frequently see it stated in the English papers that a person has been "sent to Coventry." What does it mean?

There are several explanations of this phrase. We give the following:

1. Coventry, as the name implies, was a convent town. To send to Coventry meant to send to a convent—that is to say, to cut off from society.

2. The Rev. Percy Smith holds that the term had its origin in the fact that during the English civil troubles Coventry was a Puritan stronghold, and the Cavaliers forced inoffensive Puritans to take refuge there—sent them to Coventry.

3. On the other hand, Hutton, in his History of Birmingham, reverses this explanation. Coventry was a stronghold of the parliamentary party, and troublesome and refractory royalists were sent there for safe custody.

4. The citizens of Coventry entertained so great a dislike to soldiers that a woman seen speaking to one was instantly tabooed. No intercourse was allowed between the garrison and the town; hence, when a soldier was sent to Coventry, he was cut off from all social intercourse.

A Wild Biographer.

To the vivid imagination of Mr. Eugene Field, of the Chicago News, the public is indebted for some of the most remarkable biographical sketches of the season. The following from Mr. Field's pen is so romanticlay and picturesquely incorrect that many of our readers will doubtless pronounce it a companion-piece to Mr. Grady's portrait in Harper's Weekly:

The able Louisville Times is wofully mistaken if it thinks that the Daily News is opposing Mr. Henry W. Grady's candidacy for the democratic vice presidential nomination. We sincerely admire the gifted and earnest young editor of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and it is this admiration of and this friendship for him which lead us to regret more deeply than we can express the circumstances which render Mr. Grady ineligible to the vice presidency. We will give the reasons why Mr. Grady cannot become a vice presidential nominee:

First, because being now but thirty-two years of age, he would not upon March 4, 1889, be old enough to assume the duties of the vice-presidential office.

Second, because he has never had his political disabilities removed since his participation as a mere by in that unholy war which was waged for the subversion of the country of his adoption.

Third, because he has never taken out his naturalization papers, and, therefore, is still a citizen of the land of his nativity.

Fourth, because he is not a native of this country.

Mr. Grady's career has been a singularly romantic one. He was born in County Ballanasloe, Ireland, and his early education was mapped out with a view to preparing him, spiritually and intellectually, for the holy vocation of priesthood. His reverence, Father O'Hoolihan, of Cork, was young Grady's preceptor, and this Father O'Hoolihan happened to be a cousin of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the distinguished editor of the New York Herald. During one of his visits to Ireland Mr. Bennett met young Grady and took a violent fancy to the handsome and bright youth. "Come to America with me," said he, "and I will make an editor of you." He had never inclined to the priesthood, and he longed to try conclusions with the world over the sea. His venerable preceptor had studied the boy's character and knew it well. With sagacious eye he saw that his pupil's way lay rather in the direction of secular pursuits; so, giving the lad his benediction, he suffered him to accompany Mr. Bennett to New York. Arriving in this country, young Grady was accorded every privilege by his genial patron and the two made trips over the west and south together. In 1864, while coasting off Florida in the Bennett yacht, Grady went ashore for supplies and was captured by guerrillas. He was then about sixteen years of age, bold, fearless, thoughtless. In his fondness for adventures, he at once enlisted in the southern cause, and at its unhappy issue he found himself with nothing but a rusty sword, a suit of rebel gray and a captain's commission in his possession. But he had heartily espoused the southern cause and he determined to make his home in the south. He wrote to his friend Bennett, and through his kindly direction was given a roving commission through the southern states in the capacity of special correspondent. In 1874 he located permanently in Atlanta and became associated with the press of that city. Some years later he fell heir to £750, bequeathed to him by his old preceptor, Father O'Hoolihan, of Cork, and with this money he purchased a proprietary interest in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. The success of that paper has been largely due to the talent which he has contributed to its conduct. To say naught of his varied practical experiences, Mr. Grady is a profound scholar, an indefatigable student, somewhat of a poet, more of a philosopher, and, better than all else, he is a generous, chivalrous man, fully deserving the high honors which nothing but the accident of birth keeps from his achievement.

WELL KNOWN MEN.

DR. Edward Brooks, the eminent author and educator, may take charge of the Florida Chautauqua next spring.

Charles E. Pilgrim, of Philadelphia, is the latest boy preacher. He is only sixteen, and can impress a congregation like a thirty-year-old.

Twenty years ago, Mark Twain, who is now worth $1,500,000, was working for $25 a week on a theatrical paper printed for free distribution in San Francisco, and Bret Harte was making a living writing "Condensed Novels" for the Golden Era at the rate of $5 a column.

Senator Ingalls is described by a correspondent as a stack of bones about six feet high, shaped in the human mould. His face is small and his features shriveled, and their only ornaments are a closely cropped moustache and goatee.

President Grevy, of the French republic, receives a salary of $240,000 a year, and is allowed $20,000 for heating and lighting his house, and his servants; $60,000 for his entertainments, and $25,000 for the maintenance of his game preserves.

Ex-Governor William Smith, of Virginia, ("Extra Billy,") although nearly ninety years old, is still ambitious, and wants to succeed Mr. Riddleberger as United States senator.

Whistler, the artist, indignantly repels the accusation that he was born in Ohio. He says he was a native of Baltimore, and his parents were from Virginia and Kentucky.

General Nelson A. Miles, the Indian fighter, is said to be the handsomest officer in the United States army.

Mr. George Burns, one of the three founders of the Cunard steamship company, is still living, ninety-one years old.

Oscar Wilde has grown quite obese, and some of his friends fear that he is suffering from fatty degeneration of the intellect.

General Sherman, it now appears, does not like New York any better than St. Louis. He has bought the large double house built by Secretary Stanton in Washington and will go there to live.

Colonel Frederick Grant has a small aquarelle painting in a gilt frame. It represents a group of Indians, and shows evidence of artistic skill and training. "It is one of a series painted by my father," said Colonel Grant to a reporter.

Governor Lee, of Virginia, is credited with being the champion checker player of the south.

Thomas Stevens, the world-encircling bicyclist, is expected in San Francisco within the next two or three weeks.

Senator Logan once lost a chance to become a millionaire by throwing up a Leadville mining interest which he owned. Two million dollars were afterwards taken out of the mine.

Henry Irving says: "I hold a theatre to be a place of recreation for sober-minded and intelligent people. I am not aware that there is any divorce between Christianity and honest recreation."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Comments of the Correspondents on Various Topics.

Washington Correspondence Omaha Daily Bee: "Curiosity to call upon the wife of the secretary of the navy, to see her famous ball room, with the pretty girls she has the tact to surround herself with, eat her dainty morseis and drink her choice wine, and if Mrs. Whitney did keep up such a constant giggle, it would be pleasant to chat with her awhile. She is in a constant giggle, as though she were bound by contract to do it. After all, one does like a contract to grin and giggle when they enter public life."

Boston Traveller: "Walker Blaine, who came to Washington to represent his father at the funeral of General Logan, speaking of the story in circulation about Mr. Blaine's contemplated trip to Europe, said: 'I think that is what we might call an Irish boom. We have had all kinds of booms of late. This seems to have as little bottom to it as the others. My father is leading a quiet life among his books, and of course, as any other citizen, takes an interest in public affairs and politics. But a great deal of inventive genius in journalism is being expended in attributing all kinds of impossible things to him. But that is the license of the press.'"

A Washington correspondent says: "The veterans of the United States army who served in the late civil war, who are living or visiting here, wear a little rosette button in the top buttonhole of the left lappel of the coat. These badges of honorable service are as numerous as the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in Paris. The organization of the order of American Veterans, to include all who served honorably, on both sides, in the great struggle, might be a popular national move. A bronze cross of valor, which could be authorized by congress, might be issued by the war department upon proof of service from the archives of the two services on file there."

New York Herald: "Rumors are afloat of a disposition among General Logan's friends to dispute the cause of his very unexpected death as some mistake of the doctors. The blunt statement is made that General Logan was killed by the administration of aconite or morphine, or both. Color is given to this belief from the statements which General Logan made to a friend who called upon him a few days prior to his death. The gentleman entered the room while Dr. Baxter and General Logan were engaged in a discussion regarding the use of aconite as one of the remedies in the case. General Logan protested strongly against this remedy. After Dr. Baxter left the room, Logan said: 'I can't trust these doctors. Last night they left a lot of stiff that I would not take, and I had the medicine taken away.' General Logan's friends are outspoken in the belief that he need not have died, and there is a promise of a medical dispute."

In reference to the above report the Washington correspondent of the Omaha Bee says: "A great deal has been said today about the statement made on Friday and mentioned in these dispatches to the effect that Senator Logan while sick had been under the effect of aconite and other drugs. An intimate friend of the Logan family says that the story is without foundation and that the family and friends are entirely satisfied with the medical treatment. He saw two members of the family this morning and they were greatly shocked that such a publication should be made and indignantly denied that there was the slightest suspicion or even dissatisfaction at the treatment at the hands of the medical attendants. He said that Mrs. Logan had not left the side of her husband for five minutes at a time during the critical stage of his illness and she knew everything that was going on. Had there been any suspicion of any maltreatment the public would have known it before now. The story probably arose from the known aversion of the senator to opiates in any form. One night she got an invigorating alcoholic bath he obtained much refreshing sleep and the next morning he remarked, 'I think they must have given me something last night, I slept so well.'"

Cincinnati-Times Star: The talk of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, usually known as "Extra Billy" Smith, for successor to Senator Riddleberger, has brought out a number of curious stories as to the origin of his title of "Extra Billy." A writer in one of the local papers gives the true history of his title by saying: It was not his "readiness to run at any time for any office," but the extra compensation granted him by congress for untiring energy in increasing the mail facilities throughout Virginia, which at that time, 1827, were very limited. Mr. Smith was the first man who attempted and succeeded in having post-coach lines run almost through the extent of Virginia from Washington. For every extension he was granted extra pro rata compensation. The routes increased their distances until they extended throughout Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, to Milledgeville, Ga., and was termed the "Great Piedmont Post Line." This important work developed so rapidly and with such evident benefit to the south that attracted universal attention. In a speech made in the senate concerning these mail routes and the extra pro rata compensation granted, a senator who nominated the contractor "Extra Billy," being the sobriquet.

A Washington correspondent says: Senator Bowen, of Colorado, has come to be universally acknowledged as the most expert poker player in Washington. He never engages in disreputable games which are attributed to some members of congress, nor has he ever been known to play, while he has for money beyond the little antes which are necessary to give zest to a game. He plays simply for amusement and to display before his legislative colleagues the wonderful skill he has attained. The fact is that he has made a study of poker, just as some men find recreation in the study of botany or geology. During the winter evenings he usually has a few chosen companions in his rooms who find more pleasure in a quiet game of poker than a visit to the theater or a society gathering. No one leaves the senator's rooms anything out of pocket. He wins on nearly every deal during the evening, but he always takes care to lose approximately what he has gained before the game is over. All the stories about his winning immense amounts at poker is false. On the contrary, the game has cost him considerable money in the way of cigars and wines for his guests. Mr. Bowen's face is well fits him for eminence in the noble science of poker. It is a clear cut one, featured, immobile face, which can, at the volition of its owner, become as expressionless as the face of a cigar of store Indian. He can listen to the funniest joke without relaxing a muscle, and can preserve the perfect immobility of his features in the highest jackpots, even though he holds but an ace high. He does not, like some poker players, try to deceive his adversaries by smiling when he has a poor hand and looking grum when he has a good one. This he regards as all childish play. He believes in allowing his opponents to extricate themselves from deceptive circumstances otherwise, from his face, and maintains the cigar-store Indian expression from beginning to end of the game. It is supposed that he is a tremendous bluffer, although he regulates his bluffing so adroitly that he has seldom been called without at least a good pair to back him up.

A Mouth Bet.

From the New York Sun.

A New Yorker from Congressman Burleigh's district took a trip through Vermont lately, and met ex-Governor Underwood. They and some friends sat down to play poker, and after a few rounds the New Yorker and Governor Underwood both had good hands. They bet for a while, and the governor said: "I raise you $10."

"Where's the money?" asked the New Yorker.

"That's all right," answered the governor; "you call the hand is over."

"That is a mouth bet, is it, governor, and you don't have to put up till the hand is played?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Then, governor, I see you $10, and raise you the whole state of Vermont."

The game ceased.

She Forgave Her Old Baby.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"He is my boy, and it is hard for me to say anything against him, but he don't treat his mother right," said the mother of John Dougherty at the Central.

"He's a pretty old boy."

"He is only fifty-two years old."

"How old are you?"

"I am eighty-two, and I think he ought to support me for all I've done for him."

"I think so, too. Don't you think you could reform if you had a chance, John?"

"I know I could. I'll take the pledge and keep it, too."

"Will you trust him, Mrs. Dougherty?"

"Oh, yes; I don't want him to have any trouble. He's my baby, you know."

The old boy took the pledge and left the office with his old and happy mother.

Having Great Larks.

Esteline(Bell.

"What was the great racket I heard in your woodshed after you got home from fishing last night?" asked one Esteline small boy of another.

"It was me swingin' the buggy whip for fun," the other replied.

"But I heard somebody jumpin' around, too."

"Oh, that was pa, seeing if he could jump over the wash boiler and two tubs."

"But who was it yelled so like thunder?"

"Why, every time he made an extra high jump he would holler kinder in fun, you know."

IT WILL HURT THE SOUTH

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

What Mr. John H. Inman Thinks Will be the Effect of the Reagan-Cullom Measure Now Before the Senate—He Speaks From the Standpoint of the Merchant and Manufacturer.

Mr. John H. Inman, the cotton merchant has been prominent in New York for twenty years as a promoter of southern enterprises. He is essentially a practical man, and has sent from New York to the south for investment at least fifty millions of dollars. Naturally he is much interested in anything which promises to affect that section for good or ill, and for this reason has very decided views on the Cullom-Reagan interstate commerce bill, which is now engaging the attention of congress. He believes that the passage of the bill in its present form would work much harm to the south. Mr. Inman speaks from the standpoint of the merchant and manufacturer, for he holds fifty shares of stock in manufacturing enterprises for every share he holds in railroads, and is thus very largely interested in developing coal and iron and cotton manufacturing in that locality.

In an interview published in the New York Times on Wednesday, he expresses the opinion that "there can be no reasonable doubt that its effect will be to restrict inter-state commerce and to stifle competition. This effect must eventually result from the so-called short and long haul provision of the bill, which, in practically prohibiting cheap rates on through or long-haul traffic, strikes at one chief element in the prosperity of every state and nation, the economy of transportation of persons and property."

He thinks that the long and short haul provision of the bill is mischievous, and believes that "congress will find that the people do not want the enactment of a measure the enforcement of which must greatly retard the commerce of the country." "It will be found" says Mr. Inman, "that the farmers, manufacturers, miners and merchants did not want a law that prohibits railroads from furnishing them cheap rates to enable them to ship to distant markets. It is certain that workingmen who will be thrown out of employment by reason of diminished business do not wish any such law. That many railroads will be bankrupted, and many southern industries paralyzed by the enforcement of this measure will interest the people, but may not concern the legislators, for instead of looking upon railroads as the pioneers of civilization and Christianity, it is understood that they are now being regarded by many as public enemies, who must be put down by the strong arm of the law."

Mr. Inman does not think that the injurious effects of the long and short haul provisions will be confined to the south, but thinks that "the south will suffer most, for its mining and manufacturing interests are still in their infancy, and because she ships nearly her entire crop, as well as almost every ton of pig iron and most of her cotton goods, to distant markets, and, therefore, is largely interested in cheap rates on long hauls, and must, for her future development, have all the fostering care the railroads can offer. The large production of iron in the Birmingham district has been in, no small degree, the result of the very low rates at which the roads have carried the iron to and beyond the Ohio river points, where it finds a ready market. The south being sparsely settled, it necessitates a comparatively high local rate for the railroads to live; so when this bill becomes a law they must of necessity advance through rates, to correspond with local, instead of reducing short hauls to correspond with long, thus greatly retarding the development of the country through which the roads run."

In answer to the question whether or not the bill does not make provision for cases in which its operation might be oppressive, Mr. Inman says:

"Well, it may be said that it provides an antidote for the great evil it creates in the provision that gives the commissioners the authority to suspend the operations of the objectionable clause. This of itself is an admission that this provision is wrong in principle and should not be kept in the bill. It will not be safe to rely upon this authority for a mitigation of the evil, for the fourth section provides that the commissioners may only act after investigation of each special case. The applications for relief will be numbered by the thousand, and how is it possible for the commission to investigate all these cases and dispose of them within a reasonable time? Before relief can be expected competition will be stifled, the commerce of the country revolutionized and many industries at the south greatly injured."

SELMA'S REVIVAL.

A Big Jump in the Prices of Real Estate in the City.

SELMA, Ala., January 7.—[Special.]—Since the incorporators of the Selma and Cahaba Valley railroad have ordered a survey of that road to commence Monday next, Selma's boom has developed the most marvelous instance of sudden success ever known. B. S. Bibb, J. H. Hopkins, and associate partners purchased a large tract of land in the northern part of the city for the purpose of establishing a syndicate and forming a land company here, the stock to be between four and five hundred thousand dollars. Capitalists here and elsewhere are greedily gobbling the real estate, which has jumped in price and tripled its value within the last four days. Every cent of the land company's stock will be immediately taken when offered. Plans for the erection of the iron furnace have already been purchased. Other plans of the same kind are being negotiated for. Selma is at the head of navigation on the Alabama river, within 300 miles of Mobile port, and within thirty miles of the inexhaustible coal and iron beds soon to be tapped by the Selma and Cahabar Valley railroad. It has mineral resources excelled by no city in Alabama, and natural advantages such as will ultimately result in her upbuilding as a great iron making, manufacturing and coal city.

Chattanooga Real Estate.

CHATTANOOGA, January 7.—[Special.]—The movement in real estate in this city is surpassing all belief. The official return of the county register shows the total transfer since January 1st, 1886, was over three million dollars. Sales exceeding $800,000 have been made in the past ten days in addition, and the daily transfer now exceeds $30,000. The advance in property is phenomenal. The city is filled with strangers from the north, east, west and south, and enormous investments are constantly being made.

Anniston Property Booming.

ANNISTON, Ala., January 7.—[Special.]—By the corporation there will be acquisition of some of the most prominent men of the country as citizens. The Alabama Car works are running day and night to keep up with orders, lighted by electricity A new bank will be started soon. Noble street property has advanced to $200 a front foot.

J. Abraham Sells to D. Abraham.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 7.—[Special.]—J. Abraham, dealer in general merchandise, failed today and sold out to D. Abraham, dealer in crockery and household ware, for seventeen thousand dollars. Assets and liabilities are not given.

General Alexander in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—General Alexander reached this city this afternoon, in his private car. He is en route to Opelika, to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus and Western railroad, which will be held in that place tomorrow. He is accompanied by Captain Kline.

Laying the Rails.

ANNISTON, Ala., January 7.—[Special.]—Fifty loads of rails arrived at East Rome, today, Rome and Decatur railroad. Work on this road is being rapidly pushed and the rails will be laid at once.

The Bulgarian Deputation.

LONDON, January 7.—The Bulgarian deputation has gone to Paris. The LaPaix, of Paris, says France will advise the deputation to reach an understanding with Russia and Turkey.

Russia's New Arm.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 7.—The Russian military commission has decided to adopt a new repeating rifle for use of the army and orders for large numbers of weapons have been given.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Failures for the Past Week on the Continent.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number, for the United States, 271; Canada, 28. Total, 299, against 273 last week and 263 the week previous. The increase noticed in the number of casualties arises in the south. There failures are exceptionally numerous, though not important. Assignments in New York city are few and of little consequence.

CHICAGO, January 7.—Rothschilds & Son, manufacturers of saloon fixtures, in this city and Cincinnati, made a voluntary assignment this forenoon. The figures are not given, but it is thought that the liabilities will be quite large. The firm closed down several times last summer, owing to the eight-hour and other strikes, and afterward sustained a heavy loss by fire.

Mr. Powderly Indorsed.

DENVER, Col., January 7.—The meeting of district 82 Knights of Labor, embracing every town touched by the main line or branches of the Union Pacific railroad, which has been in session here since Sunday, today passed resolutions indorsing every action taken by Grand Master Workman Powderly in the settlement of the southwestern and Chicago strikes, as well as his views regarding trades unions. The convention pledges its members to stand by Mr. Powderly in his work and pronounces him one of the greatest statesmen of the age.

The Detroit Carpenters Resume Work.

DETROIT, January 7.—The trouble with the carpenters in this locality has been settled and the men will resume work in the morning. It is said the employes are to select their own men being influenced only by the competency or incompetency of the carpenters. The trouble has lasted several months, during which time the men have been brought here from other points, and then kept from working by the Knight of Labor. Several hundred men are affected.

Leather Men Out.

NEWARK, N. J., January 7.—The trouble among the leather workers in this city seems to be but at the commencement. Two more shops closed today, and it is expected that others will follow tomorrow. The question is an equalization of wages.

Striking Against Poor Tobacco.

MARSEILLES, January 7.—Twelve hundred women employed in the State cigar factory have struck work. They claim that the tobacco furnished them is of such poor quality that it is a hindrance in their work.

Going Back to Work.

LONDON, January 7.—One thousand tin Fate workers, who have been on strike at not ypool, have arranged terms with the masters and will resume work on Monday.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH'S FIRE.

The Paper Will be All Right in a Few Days.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—The Evening Telegraph, whose establishment was burned out last night, was issued today, and will be for the next few days, from the Inquirer building, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, which has been kindly tendered by the proprietor, W. W. Harding. The contents of the Telegraph building were fully covered by insurance, and Charles E. Warburton, proprietor, said this morning that a new equipment had been ordered. As the damage to the building is not extensive, he expects the publication of the paper can be resumed from its old quarters in a few days. The engine and press and the valuable collection of biographical and historical material were saved, contrary to expectation last night. This collection is believed to be the most complete and valuable in the country.

MACHINE SHOPS BURN.

Heavy Loss by Fire at Fargo—Four Large Buildings at Valley Falls Destroyed.

FARGO, Dak., January 7.—This morning the Northern Pacific railway machine boiler and blacksmith shops were burned. Three locomotives and a number of valuable machines were consumed. It is the most destructive fire that has ever occurred in this city. The loss is estimated at $150,000 to $200,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 7.—Four buildings, comprising all the machinery shops of Rhode Island horseshoe works of this city, situated at Valley Falls, were burned this morning. The loss istimated at over $100,000. Insurance on the entire plant amounts to $165,000, and on the buildings burned to $100,000, divided up among twenty-five companies.

A Brewery Destroyed.

CHICAGO, January 7.—Ernst Brothers' brewery, situated on the corner of Hawthorne avenue and Larabee street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The building was a high brick structure, occupying nearly the entire block. Loss about $60,000; fully insured.

Fire in Delaware City.

WILMINGTON, Del., January 7.—A fire at Delaware City, a town of a thousand inhabitants of the river front, twelve miles below Wilmington, this morning destroyed twelve houses and a hotel. Loss, $35,000.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

The Greatest Sale of Horses Ever Held in Atlanta.

On Wednesday, January 12th, McCafferty Brothers, the well known western horsemen, will sell at Chambers & Co.'s stables, corner Hunter and Forsyth streets, two car loads, 46 head, of fine mares and horses from 3 to 6 years old, weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds each, sired by thoroughbred trotting stallions out of well-bred Texas mares, to the highest bidder for cash, regardless of cost, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp.

Every horseman within 100 miles of Atlanta should attend this sale and come prepared to buy, as the horses are strictly first-class stock, and will positively be sold without limit or reserve, as Mr. McCafferty is obliged to return home to attend to other business and they must be sold. 5p-sat sun & wkly

Salt Rheum is compared to a burning building by one who suffered severely. He was completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is grateful for "the peculiar medicine." One hundred doses $1.

Remitting the Rents.

LONDON, January 7.—The duke of Bedford has remitted the whole amount of rents of farmers and other tenants on his Bedfordshire estates for the current half year.

A Severe Shock of Earthquake.

TUNIS, January 7.—The village of Djemel was severely shaken by an earthquake today. A number of houses fell down and seven persons were killed and many hurt.

He Would Be There.

From the Chicago Herald.

A little squatty man with gray hair was sitting in the corner of a crowded North Clark street car last Sunday night. At South Water street a comely girl entered the vehicle. Not one of the dozen male passengers offered to give her a seat. She stood like a stork until the bridge was passed, and then she ricocheted her way to the corner where the little, squatty man was sitting, and threw herself squarely upon his lap. Here she sat quite contentedly until Division street was reached, when she signaled the conductor to stop the car. As she rose to take her leave she turned to the little, squatty man and said:

"I've enjoyed my ride very much. I hope I have not made you tired."

"Not in the least," replied the old man, as he doffed his beaver. "I'll be in the same place next Sunday night."

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. At Druggists.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CORONER TO LOCATE THE CAUSE.

The Freight Engine Did Not Have Enough Steam, But Its Engineer Had Too Much—A Farm Hand as a Fireman—The Conductor's Testimony in the Case, Etc.

CLEVELAND, O., January 7.—The inquest in to the causes of the Baltimore and Ohio wreck, at Republic, began today at Tiffin. The first and most important witness examined, was the conductor of the freight train, L. F. Fletcher. He testified that he had ample time to make the siding to clear the track for the wrecked passenger train, but that when within a mile of safety he became troubled about the slowness of his train, went forward to the engine and found but forty pounds of steam. He then took his signal lantern and ran ahead to try and stop the express train, but met it in a cut only a hundred yards away. Fletcher says he saw his engineer take four drinks of whisky at stations at which his train had stopped that night, and when he, Fletcher, went to the engine to investigate, his engineer was perfectly unconcerned as to what might occur.

The fireman on the freight train testified that he had only been a fireman three weeks; had previously been a farm hand. It does not appear, however, from the testimony, that it was any fault of the fireman that the steam went down.

Charles Snyder, front brakeman of the freight train, testified that he had gone into the engine cab shortly before the collision, and noticed that the boiler had only one gauge of water when it should have had three.

The conductor of the wrecked passenger train testified that he had about sixty passengers; fourteen or fifteen in the smoker; five escaped from the smoker, two by being thrown out when the car smasked and three helped out somewhat injured. He thinks not more than ten were killed.

A FREE CIRCUS.

A Railroad Accident Causes Passengers to Stand on Their Heads.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The Keithsburg express train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road was stopped about twelve miles from this city by a freight train whose engine had given out. A suburban passenger train following close behind the express ran into the latter, the locomotive plowing under the rear sleeper and lifting it high in the air and it fell back on front part of the engine, demolishing it. The sleeper remained upright and the passengers received no injury beyond being stood upon their heads for a moment and dropped to a horizontal with a sharp jolt. Some of the train men were bruised and scratched and hit by broken glass, but suffered no worse damage.

IT RUNS IN THE BLOOD.

A Young Tennessee Mail Carrier Gets into Trouble.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 7.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal Spurrier arrived from Lawrenceburg, Tenn., tonight, with Finis Gower, a bright, handsome boy of eighteen, who will probably spend many of his coming years in the penitentiary. Some days ago two boys, one of them Gower, being mail carrier between Ripley and Waynesburg, concluded that they would replenish their funds from the registered packages in the mail pouch. They punched out the iron loop of the mail bag and helped themselves to $185 from one package, which originally contained $585. The postmistress at Ripley, seeing the dilapidated condition of the package, marked it "not in good condition," and sent it on. The boys, it seems, had put things back in as good order as possible into the mail bag, and delivered it on time. As a matter of course, the $185 failed to materialize at its destination, and the authorities put in to get at the bottom facts, which they soon did. Gower was arrested, confessed and was brought to Nashville to await examination. He is a second cousin of Frank and Jesse James, his grandmother and the mother of the James brothers being sisters.

SLUNK FROM THE CITY.

The Fine Time Enjoyed by Two Chicago Swells.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 7.—[Special.] A very sensational episode, in which two Chicago sports were chief actors, transpired in this city last night. Yesterday, A. Lowe alias A. Watson and L. B. Harrison, two howling swells from Chicago, dressed in faultless taste and in the hight of fashion, arrived in the city with a young woman named Mary Griffin. They proceeded to a fashionable hotel and registered the woman as their sister. Champagne was ordered and the party engaged in a lively banquet. About one o'clock this morning, the two bloods, when influenced with the wine, quarreled over the woman and engaged in a bout. Pistols were reached for, but before any shots could be fired they were ordered from the hotel. They refused to go, and the proprietor was about to forcibly eject them when the trio were arrested. It transpires that the woman is a disreputable octoroon whom they brought from Atlanta. The men were each fined $150 and, in default of payment, sent to the city rock pile. Late in the afternoon, by pawning watches and diamonds, they were enabled to pay their fine and then secretly slunk from the city.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER MILLS.

Twelve of the Crew Go Down With the Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7.—The crew of the ship Harvey Mills, which foundered at sea while on voyage from Seattle for this port, numbered twenty-four souls, all told. Survivors say that when all hope of saving the ship was abandoned, the captain and three men attempted to leave the ship in a small boat, but as soon as they left the ship's side, the boat was capsized by a heavy sea and it is believed that they were drowned. Four others took to a raft but have not since been heard of. Mate Cushman and three of the crew also left the ship on a raft, but before they were picked up one of the men went crazy and jumped overboard, The other twelve of the crew stuck to the ship and, as the survivors saw her go down, all on board must have perished. The three rescued men left San Pedro for this city yesterday.

A Murderer Hung.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Jim Jones, colored, was hanged at Bellevue today for the murder of Emma Edwards, his paramour, whom he shot in a fit of jealous rage in November, 1884. Jones was calm and self-possessed on the gallows. He admitted having shot the woman. The drop fell at 1:50 p. m. His neck was not broken, death resulting from strangulation.

The International Disgrace.

From the Chicago News.

It is the most humiliating of our continental disgraces that any man can steal $500,000 in the United States and be protected from punishment by the Canadian government. And it is a sad commentary on our civilization that the two greatest nations of the earth cannot agree upon a plan of extradition which shall not be in favor of thieves and rascals.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

Funeral Notice.

MINNEGERODE—Died, at 10:30 p. m., Friday January 7th, Elsie Gordon, only child of William and Imogene Minnegesode; aged 23 months.

Friends and acquaihtances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 60 Luckie street, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken to Lynchburg, Va., for interment.

Frank X. Bliley, John F. Barclay.
D. G. WYLIE & CO.,
Embalmers,
Undertakers and Funeral Directors.
29 W. Alabama street. Telephone 788.
fol fun no

HUMOR OF THE PRESS.

The kid looked out in the snowy fields,
That glistened in the night,
And called his mother to him there
To see the won'drous sight.

"Oh, mamma, look!" he said, and sighed,
And shook his golden head;
"How will the angels sleep tonight,
The sheets are off their bed?"

—Washington Critic.

Adam's first ballad was, "Warbling at Eve."—Cleveland Sun.

Prominent among chestnut bells are the Chimes of Normandy.—Merchant Traveler.

Mistress (to new cook)—"Bridget, the soup is quite cold. Didn't I tell you to warm the tureen?" Bridget—"Yis, mum, but shure an' Oi thought the soup wud warrum the toorane."—New York Sun.

"Pray, pardon me, madam!" exclaimed a man who had inadvertently sworn in the presence of a lady. "Don't mention it, sir," she replied sweetly; "I am married."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Can't you fix in your mind," said an ambitious and windy young barrister in the police court the other day to a witness, "how light the dark was when you visited the prisoner in the cell?"—Boston Traveller.

A pastor in a state adjoining this, preaching from the text, "Beware of covetousness," said: "Last Sunday night the collection in this house amounted to $1.80, and the dollar was thrown in by a Baptist brother from Richmond, Va., who happened to be here and did not know any better. The other six hundred of you dropped in the eighty cents."—Richmond Religious Herald.

A Chicago man has had a rib removed by a surgical operation. He ought not to complain, for he is no worse off than Adam was.—Boston Post.

First little girl—"We have a crysanthemum growing at our house." Second little girl—"Well, we have a school mum boarding at our house."—Texas Siftings.

"Say, dearest, if I should die before you, swear to me that you will never marry again." "Be calm, my love, I have already one mother-in-law."—French Fun.

"Shall I light the gas?" asked the landlady at the supper table. "Oh, it isn't necessary," answered the new boarder, "the supper is light enough."—New York Sun.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage tells a very good story of himself, and adds to its humor by putting in those wild gestures for which he is famous. "There was a man in my parish," he says, "whom I was anxious to have join my church, and who had a habit of looking upon the wine when it was red. One day I happened to meet him in front of the church and stopped and spoke to him.

"Have you decided to join the church?"

"I've thought shome 'v't, but—"

"Why, what is the matter?"

"Well, ur been thinkin' 'bout joinin' yer church, 'n the longer ur think o'v't the sicker 'r feel, b'gosh!"

Senator Jones Wants to Return.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Notwithstanding Senator Jones' disinclination to talk on the subject of a possible trip to the capital before March 4, enough is known to warrant the statement that if, three or four weeks ago, he had any intention of resuming his seat in the senate this session, he has since changed his mind. He undoubtedly prefers the quiet of his hotel to the rush of Washington society, and will undoubtedly remain here until after congress adjourns, or possibly may take a trip south. Under the new constitution, adopted at the last election, the session of the Florida legislature does not begin until April. A score of candidates for the seat in the American house of lords which Senator Jones occupies, in spirit if not in flesh, are frightening the alligators in the Florida everglades with their clamorings for senatorial shoes, while he who is wearing at present views the contest from afar and smiles to himself as he thinks of the something that will drop when the Florida legislature meets. Senator Jones's friends in the Florida legislature are more numerous than when he was last elected, and think nothing of his eccentric manner of representation so long as Florida does not get left when the general appropriation measure is before congress. The senator is a candidate for reelection, and when the Florida persimmon is ripe he will undoubtedly be on the ground with a pole as long as the other candidates, and if he does not succeed in knocking the senatorial fruit where it will do him the most good it will not be because he did not try for it, and give substantial reasons for his seeking re-election.

A Laughable Complaint.

From the Dallas News.

Thoebe in his contest for the seat of Speaker Carlisle complains that he was jeered at at Covington while making a speech. There is not a brother in congress who will sit in judgment on the case but what has undergone the martyrdom of the contestant. They will perhaps laugh at his complaining at such a small thing.

Portugal Politics.

LISBON, January 4.—The chamber of deputies today elected a member of the opposition president of the chamber. Premier DeCastro Real thereupon summoned a council of state, and a decree dissolving the cortes will be read in the chamber tomorrow.

ROYAL


BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE!

Friday and Saturday, January 7 and 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
THE DISTINGUISHED AUSTRIAN ACTRESS,
JANISH
(COUNTESS ARCO).
Supported by the Strongest Dramatic Company traveling, in Sardou's
Friday night and Saturday Matinee } Princess Andreau!
In Duma's
Saturday Night, } VIOLETS!
Prices: $1.00, 50c and 25c. Sale of seats begins Wednesday morning at Miller's. jan2,4,5,6,7,8

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11 and 12. WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 2.
FAREWELL TOUR OF
KATE CLAXTON
Supported by SARAH JEWETT and CHAS. A. STEVENSON, and her own Company, in the Ever Popular Drama,
Tuesday Night and Wed. Matinee, } THE TWO ORPHANS
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, } CALLED BACK
The Original Version of Comyns Carr and Hugh Conway, as played in London and New York.
Prices $1, 50c, 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's.

Delicious Food, Healthfulness and Economy.

CLEVELAND'S
SUPERIOR
BAKING POWDER

Manufactured by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., is the PUREST, STRONGEST, MOST HEALTHFUL, and will always be found THE MOST RELIABLE AND MOST ECONOMICAL preparation ever produced for making most delicious, light, white, sweet and healthful biscuits, cakes, pastry, puddings, &c., and has met with unprecedented success wherever introduced during the past fifteen years.

The public have a right to know what they are using as food. Anything that so vitally affects the health of the family as the daily bread we eat should be free from any suspicion of taint, and housekeepers should demand that manufacturers plainly state *all* the ingredients of compounds that are used in the preparation of our daily diet. Do not use baking powders whose manufacturers wholly or partly withhold from the public a knowledge of the ingredients from which they are made. CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER is made only of purest Grape Cream of Tartar, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a little wheat flour, the latter to preserve the strength of the powder. Nothing else whatever is used in its manufacture.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1884.

In analyzing samples of baking powder purchased by myself of a number of grocers in New York City, I find that CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER contains only pure Grape Cream of Tartar, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a small portion of flour.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL. D.,
Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology in "Bellevue Hospital Medical College;"
Prof. Chemistry and Physics in the "College of the City of New York."

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
JEWELERS
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Whitehall Street.

WILLIAM RAVENEL, President.
STONO PHOSPHATE COMPANY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,
SOLUBLE GUANO (highly ammoniated)
DISSOLVED BONE.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
ASH ELEMENT.
FLOATS.
GERMAN KAINIT.
HIGH GRADE RICE FERTILIZER
COTTON SEED MEAL.
COTTON SEED HULL ASHES.
Office, No. 12 Broad Street.
All orders promptly filled.
oct28-6m R. M. MEANS, Treasurer.

O. A. SMITH
MANUFACTURER OF
Sulphuric Acid
66 Deg. Oil Vitriol.
AND OTHER CHEMICALS.
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—ALSO—
DISTILLER OF COAL TAR.
Manufacturer of
ROOFING AND PAVING MATERIALS,
TARRED ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELTS
PERFECTION BRAND OF
READY ROOFING,
Ordinary 2 and 3-ply Roofing.
ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC.
No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS are to be found in the "SCIENCE of HEALTH," for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Despondency, etc. A copy of this book will be sent free to all. Address SCIENCE of HEALTH, 1336 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Name this paper. tues thur sat

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city. Central time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.	
*Day Express from S'v'h & Fla. No. 14 11:30 n'n	Florida Expsess, south, ...6 a m
Rome express. From north, No. 15, 11:10 am	*Day Express North, E. and West No. 14 12 15pm
*Cin. & Mem. Ex. from north, No. 11, 11 55 pm	*Day Express Phil. & N. Y., No. 12......2 35 am
*Day Express from n'th No 13......4 00 pm	*N. Y. Lim. north, Phila. etc., No. 16......5 40 pm
*Day Ex. from Jacksonville and Brunswick, No. 16......2 25 am	*Cannon Ball South for Sav. and Fla. No. 15, ...12 night
	*Fast Express South for Savannah and Florida No. 13......3 30pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad.)	
New York fast mail arrives daily......10 40 am	New York Lim'd Express leaves daily......7 40 am
New York Lim'd Express arrives daily......9 40 pm	New York Fast Mail leaves daily......6 00 pm
Lula Accom'n......8 25 am	Lula Accom'n......4 30 pm
CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
From Macon* 12 15 am	To Macon*......3 00 am
" Sav'ah * 7 27 am	To Savannah*......6 35 am
" Bar'sville* 7 37 am	To Macon*......2 00 pm
" Macon* 1 05 pm	To Barn'sville*......5 15 pm
" Sav'ah * 9 00 pm	To Savannah*......6 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chatta'ga* 2 15 am	To Chattanonga* 7 50 am
" " *6 30 am	To Chattanooga* 1 40 pm
" Marietta 8 35 am	To Rome......3 45 pm
" Rome 11 05 am	To Marietta......4 40 pm
" Chatt'ga* 1 44 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 50 pm
" " * 6 35 pm	To Chattanooga*12 30 am
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From M'tgo'ery* 2 15 am	To M'tgo'ery*.... 1 20 pm
" LaGrange*..9 37 am	To LaGrange*... 5 05 pm
" Mt'go'ery*...1 25 pm	To M'tgo'ery*...12 20 am
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*.. 6 40 am	To Augusta*..... 8 00 am
" Covington. 7 55 am	To Decatur...... 9 00 am
" Decatur.....10 15 am	To Clarkston.....12 10 pm
" Augusta*... 1 00 pm	To Augusta*..... 2 45 pm
" Clarkston.. 2 20 pm	To Covington...... 6 10 pm
"Augusta*...... 5 45 pm	To Augusta*...... 7 30 pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Bir'g'm*.....7 20 am	To Birmgh'm*...10 45 am
" Bir'g'm*......5 45 pm	To Birming'm*.. 5 05 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Bankers and Brokers..

A. J. WEST. J. W. GOLDSMITH.

WEST & GOLDSMITH,

Real Estate and Loan Office,

25 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

We buy and sell all kinds of Real Estate inside and outside the city. Long time loans negotiated. Also buy land notes and commercial notes.

jan2—d3m top fin col

W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND & STOCK BROKER,

24 South Pryor Street.

The coupons maturing January 1st, 1887, on bonds of the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin Railroad will be paid on presentation at the National Park Bank, New York; at the office of the Company, Americus, Ga., or at the office of W. H. Patterson, 24 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

I am still offering the bonds of the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin Railroad, and call the attention of investors to them as a meritorious security. Whole issue $5,000 per mile. Bonds mature 1906. Interest 7 per cent, payable January and July. Full information on application.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities,
24 South Pryor street, Atlants, Ga.

GEO. S. MAY

BUYS GOOD COMMERCIAL PAPER AND PURCHASE MONEY NOTES.

139 West Mitchell Street.

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JONES & PRATT,

Bankers, and Brokers

In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga. tf

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS,

Office 12 East Alabama Street.

WANTED—Ga. R. R. bonds and stock; S. W. R. R. stock; Atlanta and West Point R. R. stock and certificates; Central R. R. stocks and certificates; Atlanta 6, 7 and 8 per cent bonds; Georgia bonds, and Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,

Capital & Surplus $300,000

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

A SOUND INVESTMENT

Americus, Preston & Lumpkin R. R.

1st Mortgage Extension

7 Per Cent Bonds, Due 1906.

TOTAL ISSUE

ONLY $5,000 PER MILE.

Interest Payable January and July

—IN THE—

CITY OF NEW YORK

—OR AT—

COMPANY'S OFFICE

AMERICUS, GA.

Having been appointed financial agent for the sale of the above bonds, I am now offering a limited amount of them at par and accrued interest, and commend them to any one desiring a safe and profitaale investment.

Full information will be furnished on application.

Other investment securities bought and sold.

W. H. PATTERSON,
P. O. box 288. 24 S. Pryor street.
dec8—d2m finan col

Maverick National Bank,

Boston, Mass.

Capital - - - - - - $400,000
Surplus - - - - - 400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and corporations solicited.

Our facilities for COLLECTIONS are excellent, and we re-discount for banks when balances warrant it.

Boston is a Reserve City, and balances with us from Banks (not located in other Reserve Cities) count as a reserve.

We draw our own Exchange on London and the continent, and make cable transfers and place money by telegraph throughout the United States and Canada.

Government Bonds bought and sold, and Exchanges in Washington made for Banks without extra charge.

We have a market for prime first-class Investment Securities, and invite proposals from States, Counties and Cities when issuing bonds.

We do a general Banking business, and invite correspondence.

ASA P. POTTER, President.

JOS. W. WORK, Cashier.
Nov30-d6m-wed sat fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 7, 1887.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	105	107	Ga. 6s, 1910	110	112
Ga. 6s, 1889	102½	104	Ga. 6s, 1922	112	114
Ga. 7s, gold	107	109	Cent. 7s, 1893	110	112
Ga. 7s, 1896	121	123	C. C. & A. 1st	112	114
S. C. Brown	106	108	A. & C. 1st	120	122
Savannah 5s	100	102	A. & C. inc	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	124	126	W. of A. 1st	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	112	114	do. 2d	109	111
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	121	123	Ga. Pac. ind	108	110
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	116	118	Ga. Pac. 2d	55	60
Atl'ta 6s, L.D	111	113	Am'cus Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	105	107
Atl'ta 6s, S.D	100	105	M. & N. G. 1st		102½
Atlanta 5s	103	105	**RAILROAD STOCKS.**		
Augusta 7s	103	105	Georgia	188	190
Macon 6s	109	111	At. & Char	90	95
Columbus 5s	98	100	Southwest'n	127	129
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina	5	10
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central	115	—
Merch'ts B'k	120	—	Central deb	101	103
B'k State Gn	120	—	Aug. & Sav	125	130
Gate City Nat	120	—	A. & W. Pt	105	107
RAILROAD BONDS.			do. deb	102	104
Ga. 6s, 1897	108	116	C. C. & A	45	50

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The stock market today was more active but feverish and irregular, subject to sudden and spasmodic movements in prices. There was no news of a character to seriously affect values, but London and a noted bear operator here are credited with being sellers of stocks throughout the day. The great feature of the dealings was Jersey Central, which fluctuated widely and rapidly. That stock has been bought steadily of late upon every decline and much of it removed from the street, leaving the floating supply very small, which renders its manipulation an easy matter. The street believes, however, that the purchases mean a railroad deal of some importance, and explanatory rumors were numerous today, the favorite one being that the Baltimore and Ohio would secure control of the road in consideration of certain arrangements with the Western Union. The latter stock also showed a remarkable firmness late in the day. Union Pacific was notably weak upon selling by Boston parties. Southern stocks were a prominent feature, and Richmond and West Point, after a material advance, broke badly late in the day. Grangers and Vanderbilts were quiet, with the single exception of St. Paul, and they followed the general market. The opening this morning was somewhat irregular, but the majority of stocks were lower, the declines ranging from ⅛ to ½ per cent. Further slight losses were established in the early dealings, but prices soon rallied and under the lead of Jersey Central showed an advance throughout the list before the end of the first hour. Later the entire market yielded and became quiet, Jersey Central being notably an exception. There was a fractional rally in the afternoon, but in the last hour the decline gathered force and the close was weak at the lowest prices reached. The total business is 372,000 shares. Everything except Jersey Central and Tennessee Coal shows a decline this evening.

Exchange quiet and unsettled at 480¾@481¼. Money easy at 4@6; last loat at 5. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $129,701,000; currency $18,018,000. Governments dull and heavy; 4s 126¼; 3s 100. State bonds quiet and steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	105	N. O. Pac. 1sts	82
do. Class B 5s	107	N. Y. Central	111¾
Ga. 7s mortgage	109	Norfolk & W'n pre	50⅜
N. C. 6s	124	Northern Pacific	26⅞
do. 4s	100½	do. preferred	59¼
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	49
Tenn. settlement 6s	78¾	Reading	38¼
Virginia 6s	47	Rich & Alleghany	9
Virginia consols	52	Richmond & Dan	190
Chesap'ke & Ohio	8½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	41¾
Chicago & N.W	113⅛	Rock Island	125¼
do. preferred	139	St. Paul	89
Del. & Lack	134⅝	do. preferred	117½
Erie	33	Texas Pacific	24¼
East Tenn., new	15⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	48
Lake Shore	95¼	Union Pacific	58½
L. & N	64⅝	N. J. Central	60¼
Memphis & Char	60	Missouri Pacific	107¼
Mobile & Ohio	16½	Western Union	74⅛
N. & C	84½	‡Offered. §Ex-rights.	

*Bid. †Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 7, 1887.

New York—Cotton closed easy. Spots, middling 9 9-16c.

Net receipts for the week ending today 158,961 bales, against 239,328 bales last week, and against 139,408 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 186,993 bales, against 143,833 bales for the corresponding week last year; stock 1,046,911 bales, against 1,104,436 for the same time last year.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opened.	Closed.
January	9.55@ 9.56	9.47@ 9.48
February	9.63@	9.56@ 9.57
March	9.76@	9.67@ 9.68
April	9.87@	9.78@ 9.79
May	9.97@ 9.98	9.88@ 9.89
June	10.07@10.08	9.98@ 9.99
July	10.15@	10.06@10.07
August	10.20@10.21	10.11@10.12

Closed steady; sales 54,600 bales.

Local—Owing to the weak closing of New York the market closed quiet for spots; middling 8⅞c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for today.

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	40
Air-Line Railroad	11
Georgia Railroad	4
Central Railroad	41
Western and Atlantic Railroad	51
West Point Railroad	11
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. Railroad	15
Georgia Pacific Railroad	13
Totals	186
Receipts previously	112,657
Total	112,843
Stock September 1	2,506
Grand total	115,349

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	47
Shipped previously	90,718
Local consumption previously	5,452
Total	96,217
Stock on hand	19,132

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	186
Same day last year	538
Showing a decrease	352
Receipts since September	112,843
Same time last year	131,410
Showing a decrease	18,567

NEW YORK, January 7—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports	258,961
Same time last year	139,408
Showing an increase	19,553
Total receipts	3,904,012
Same time last year	3,708,382
Showing an increase	195,630
Exports for the week	186,993
Same time last year	133,833
Showing an increase	53,160
Total exports to date	2,487,489
Same time last year	2,159,659
Showing an increase	327,830
Stock at all United States ports	1,049,911
Same time last year	1,104,436
Showing a decrease	54,525
Stock at interior towns	211,076
Same time last year	264,247
Showing a decrease	53,171
Stock at Liverpool	728,000
Same time last year	595,000
Showing an increase	133,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	290,000
Same time last year	216,000
Showing an increase	74,000

NEW YORK, December 31—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1886:

Galveston	598,389
New Orleans	1,196,423
Mobile	165,525
Savannah	666,359
Cearleston	330,518
Wilmington	117,374
Norfolk	412,719
Baltimore	35,731
New York	42,217
Boston	40,715
Newport News	60,390
Philadelphia	19,912
West Point	173,775
Brunswick	23,394
Port Royal	12,916
Pensacola	10,646
Total	3,904,012

NEW YORK, January 7—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: After a partially successful bulling effort at the opening, on which three points were gained, the demand subsided and the cost dropped six points from the highest, closing partially better but very dull. There is nothing new, operators who loaded up in anticipation of a fresh demand on a light crop movement meeting with disappointm ent over the decided in difference of buyers, and, becoming tired of waiting, are now trying to unload with weakness, assisted by a little more short selling on the late months.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 7—12:15 p. m.—Cotton firm and in improved demand; middling uplands 5 5-16; middling Orleans 5⅜; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 24,000; American 18,700; uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 16-64, 5 16-64; January and February delivery 5 15-64, 5 16-64; February and March delivery 5 15-64; March and April delivery 5 16-64; April and May delivery 5 18-64; May and June delivery 5 20-64; June and July delivery 5 22-64; July and August delivery 5 24-64; August and September delivery 5 26-64; futures opened steady.

Weekly—Sales 51,000; American 33,000; speculation 3,200; export 3,800; actual export 3,900; import 138,000; American 110,000; stock 728,000; American 534,000; afloat 308,000; American 290,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 7—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 10,000 bales; uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 16-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 15-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 16-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 16-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 18-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 20-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 22-64, value; July and August delivery 5 24-64, value; August and September delivery 5 26-64, value; futures quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 7—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 15-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 15-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 15-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 16-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 17-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 19-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 21-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 23-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 25-64, buyers; futures closed easy.

NEW YORK, January 7—Cotton easy; sales 766 bales; middling uplands 9 9-16; middling Orleans 9¾; net receipts 315; gross 964; consolidated net receipts today 30,298; exports to Great Britain 13,514; to France 74; to continent 11,251.

Weekl—Net receipts 4,792; gross 28,360; exports to Great Britain 11,438; to France 1,901; to continent 3,156; sales 3,317; stock 209,968.

GALVESTON, January 7—Cotton firm; middling 9; net receipts 1,373 bales; gross 1,373; sales 4,836; stock 116,235.

Weekly—Net receipts 18,108; gross 19,178; sales 15,172; exports to Great Britain 17,637; to continent 2,210; coastwise 11,051.

NORFOLK, January 7—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; net recipts 1,847 bales; gross 1,847; stock 44,003.

Weekly—Net receipts 13,200; gross 13,200; sales 4,809; exports to Great Britain 15,053; coastwise 6,827.

BALTIMORE, January 7—Cotton steady; middlings 9¾; net receipts 244 bales; gross 418; sales,—; stock 17,319; sales to spinners —.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,430; gross 5,262; sales —; to spinners 551; exports to Great Britain 1,664; coastwise 565.

BOSTON, January 7—Cotton quiet; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 565 bales; gross 1,270; sales none; stock none.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,616; gross 16,810; sales none; exports to Great Britain 5,488.

WILMINGTON, January 7—Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 198 bales; gross 198; sales none; stock 15,851.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,710; gross 1,710; sales none; exports to Great Britain 5,202; to continent 1,600; coastwise 452.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 99 bales; gross 121; stock 11,023.

Weekly—Net receipts 786; gross 1,037; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,172.

SAVANNAH, January 7—Cotton quiet; middling 9 1-16; net receipts 570 bales; gross 570; sales 2,000; stock 110,084.

Weekly—Net receipts 10,588; gross 10,738; sales 1,180; exports to Great Britain 8,831; to continent 11,100; coastwise 11,497.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7—Cotton quiet; middling 9 1-16; net receipts 13,233 bales; gross 13,679; sales 6,000; stock 423,562.

Weekly—Net receipts 74,054; gross 79,240; sales 41,750; exports to Great Britain 21,177; to France 41,866; to continent 15,581; coastwise 7,674.

MOBILE, January 7—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 833 bales; gross 966; sales 1,000; stock 37,768.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,428; gross 8,275; sales 6,300; exports to Great Britain 4,360; coastwise 7,205.

MEMPHIS, January 7—Cotton firm; middling 9; net receipts 1,125 bales; shipments 3,982; sales 6,100; stock 140,117.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,731; shipments 21,957; sales 21,455; to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, January 7—Cotton firm; middling 9; net receipts 277 bales; shipments —; sales 502; stock 22,813.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,047; shipments 3,145; sales 1,585.

CHARLESTON, January 7—Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 219 bales; gross 219; sales 500; stock 40,009.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,330; gross 6,330; sales 5,739; exports to continent 13,260; coastwise 1,381.

MONTGOMERY, January 7—Cotton firm; middling 8⅞; net receipts of the week 809 bales; shipments 1,507; stock of 1885, 21,001; 1886, 8,277; sales 1,507.

MACON, January 7—Cotton steady; middling 8¾; net receipts of the week 109 bales; sales 174; stock of 1885, 7,480; 1886, 6,207; shipments 189.

COLUMBUS, January 7—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts of the week 592 bales; shipments 510; sales 1,011; to spinners —; stock 17,869.

NASHVILLE, January 7—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 8⅞; net receipts of the week 420 bales; shipments 949; sales 1,396; to spinners 118; stock of 1885, 3,846; 1886, 8,216.

SELMA, January 7—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts of the week 564 bales; shipments 837; stock 7,577.

ROME, January 7—Cotton, middling 9; net receipts of the week 780 bales; shipments 1,051; stock 4,439.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Gain and Produce.

CHICAGO, January 7—Trading in wheat was rather listless today and fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. Foreign advices wheat dull with a poor demand and prices a shade lower. There was considerable selling, particularly on eastern account, while "shorts" covered moderately freely. The export clearings aggregated 284,000 bushels, but these were not large enough to satisfy the majority of operators who had looked for very liberal clear ances. The receipts continue to be about the usual average. May wheat opened at 85⅝; touched the extreme of 85⅛@85¼ and closed at the opening figures.

The corn market was quite and dull; the opening was easier at 42c for May delivery, but rallied ¼@⅜c and closed at the best figures of the day. The receipts were fair and shipments moderate.

Oats were dull and featureless.

Provisions were moderately active and unsettled. The market opened quite and firm for mess pork wsth May delivery at $12.75 per barrel and advanced to $12.80, but fell of steadily and closed at $12.47½.

Lard ruled 5@7½c per 100 pounds lower.

Shor ribs were 10@12½c per 100 pounds lower.

The following was the range of the leading futures in Chicago toaay:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
January	78⅜	78	78⅛
February	78¾	78⅛	78⅜
March	79⅜	79¼	79⅜
May	85½	85⅛	85⅝
CORN—			
January	36⅜	36¼	36½
February	36⅝	36½	36⅝
March	37	37	37
May	42¼	42	42¼
OATS—			
January	26¼	26¼	26¼
February	26½	26½	26½
March	26¾	26¾	26¾
May	31⅛	31	31
PORK—			
January	12 40	12 10	12 15
February	12 40	12 10	12 15
March	12 30	12 27½	12 27½
May	12 80	11 40	11 47½
LARD—			
January	6 57½	6 55	6 55
February	6 62½	6 55	6 55
March	6 70	6 65	6 65
May	6 85	6 77½	6 77½
SHORT RIBS—			
January	6 15	6 15	6 15
February	6 17½	6 15	6 15
March	6 22½	6 20	6 20
May	6 45	6 30	6 32½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 7, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 7—Flour—Best patent $5.75@$6.00; extra fancy $5.00@$5.25; fancy $4.05@$4.75; extra family $4.25@$4.50; choice family 4.00; family $3.50@3.75; extra $3.25@$3.75. Wheat—No. 2 85@90c. Bran — Large sacks 93c; small 95c. Corn meal—Plain 56c; bolted 56c; pea meal $1.19. Grits—3.50. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee, new 55@57c; No. 2 white mixed 56c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 40@41c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; No. 1 large bales 85c; small bales 85c; blover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.10.

ST. LOUIS, January 7—Flour firm; family $2.90@$3.00; choice $3.25@$3.40; fancy $3.70@$3.85; extra fancy $3.80@$4.00. Wheat dull and lower; closed weak and ⅛c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red cash and January 82¾; February 83¼; May 88@88⅜. Corn dull and easy; closed ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 34¾@35¼; February 35¾@35⅞; closed at 35⅝; May 39⅛; closed at 39¼. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed cash 28⅝; February 29; May 31.

NEW YORK, January 7—Flour, southern steady and quiet; common to fair extra $3.25@$4.00; good to choice $4.05@$5.10. Wheat less active and offered slightly lower; No. 2 red January 91⅞@92⅛, closing at 92; February 92⅞@93⅛, closing at 93; May 96 5-16, closing at 97⅛. Corn steady and fairly active for export; No. 2 January 47⅛@47⅜, closing at 47⅛; February 48⅛@48⅜, closing at 48⅜; May 51⅞@51⅞, closing 51⅞. Oats ⅛c lower and moderately active; No. 2 January 35⅛@35⅜, closing at 35⅛; February 35⅞@36, closing at 35⅞; May 35⅝@36⅛; closing at 36⅛. Hops steady; state 12@28.

BALTIMORE, January 7—Flour firm and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.90; family $4.15@$4.75; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.90; Rio brands $5.00. Wheat, southern lower and dull; western steady; southern red 94@96; amber 95@97; No. 1 Maryland 95¼ asked; No. 2 western winter red spot 92¼ asked. Corn, southern firm an quiet; western firmer with a better demand; southern white 48@50; yellow 48@50.

CINCINNATI, January 7—Flour firm; family $3.35@$3.60; fancy $3.75@$3.90. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red 84. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed 38. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 30¾.

LOUISVILLE, January 7—Grain firm. Wheat, No. 2 No. 2 red 80. Corn, No. 2 mixed 38½; do. white 39½. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 31½.

CHICAGO, January 7—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 78⅛@78¼; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 79. No. 2 corn 36⅛. No. 2 oats 26¼.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 7 — Coffee — Fancy Rio 17½c; choice 17c; prime 16½c; good 16¼; fair 15c; low grade 15c. Sugar—Cut loaf 7¾@8c; powdered 7½@7¾c; standard granulated 6⅞@6¾c; off grade 6⅛@6½c; standard A 6¼@6½c; off A 6@6¼c; extra C 5⅝@6¼c. Syrup—New Orleans fancy 55c; choice 50c; prime 30@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c Nutmegs 70c. Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 8c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 60c; pails 60c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₱ 100 caks. Candles—Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood ₱ gross $1.15; ₱ 200 $2.00; ₱ 300 $3.50; ₱ 400 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5¾c. Rice—Prime 5c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 14c; factory 12½@13c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes common to prime 13¼@14⅛. Sugar, Louisiana open kettle choice 4⅝; strictly prime 4½; prime 4 3-16; good fair 3⅞@3 15-16; fair 3¾@3⅞; good common 3⅝; common 3¼@3⅜; centrifugals, choice white 5¼@5 5-16; off white 5⅛@5 5-16; gray white 4⅞@5; choice yellow clarified 5 3-16; prime do. 5⅛@5 3-16; off do. 4¾@4⅞; plantation granulated 5 7-16. Molasses quiet but steady; open kettle choice 45; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 38@40; prime 36@37; fair 28@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals, strictly prime to choice 27@30; prime to good prime 20@24; common to good common 12@14. Louisiana syrup 30@32. Rice, Louisiana ordinary to prime 2¾@4¼.

NEW YORK, January 7—Coffee, fair Rio firm at 15; No. 7 Rio January 13.35@13.40; February 13.20@13.35; May 13.30@13.35. Sugar steadier; centrifugals 5⅛; fair to good refining 4⅝@4¾; refined quiet; C 4⅜@4⅝; extra C 4¾@4⅞; white extra C 4 15-16; yellow 4½@4¾; off A 5@5⅛; mould A 5⅞; standard A 5⅝; confectioners A 5 9-16@5⅝; cut loaf and crushed 6¼; powdered 5⅞@6⅛; granulated 5¾; Cubes 5¾@5 13-16. Molasses steady. Rice firm; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, January 7—Sugar dull; hards refined 7@7⅛; New Orleans 4¾@5⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, January 7—Provisions dull and easy. Pork $12.50. Lard 6.30. Bulk meats, loose lots long clear 6.10; short ribs 6.20; short clear 6.35; boxed lots, long clear 6.10; short ribs 6.20; short clear 6.35. Bacon, long clear 6.75; short ribs 6.87½@6.95; short clear 7.12½; hams 9½@11½.

NEW YORK, January 7—Pork quiet and barely steady; mess $12.25@$12.50. Middles dull and nominal; long clear 6⅞. Lard 2@3 points lower and fairly active; western steam spot 6.82½; city steam 6.50; refined to continent 7.10.

LOUISVILLE, January 7—Provisions firm. Bacon, clear rib sides 7¼; clear sides 7½; shoulders nominal. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 6¼; clear sides 6⅜; shoulders 5. Mess pork $12.50. Hams, sugar-cured 10¾. Lard, choice leaf 7¾.

CHICAGO, January 7—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.10@$12.15. Lard 6.55. Short ribs loose 6.00@6.05. Dry salted shoulders, boxed 4.85@4.90; short cle sides 6.55@6.60.

CINCINNATI, January 7—Pork quiet at $12.62½. Lard dull; steam 6⅝. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 6⅛. Bacon firm; short ribs 7; short clear 7¼.

ATLANTA, January 7.—Clear rib sides 6¾c. sugar cured hams, large average 12c; do. small average 13c. Lard—Tierces refined 7½c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, January 7—Turpentine firm at 35; rosin firm; strained 75; good strained 80; tar firm at $1.15; crude turpentine hards firm; $1.00; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

SAVANNAH, January 7—Turpentine firm at 36; sales — barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained 90@$1.05; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, January 7—Turpentine firm at 35; rosin firm; good strained 80.

NEW YORK, January 7—Rosin quiet at $1.00@$1.07½; turpentine steady at 38.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 7—Apples—$4.00@$4.50. Lemons — $4.50@$5.00. Oranges — $3.00@$3.50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts—7@7½. Pineapples—$2.50@$3.00 ₱ doz. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00. Figs—13@18. Raisins—₱ box $2.50; new London $3.50; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—$12.00 ₱ bbl. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@11c. Brazil—10c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17c. Dried fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 7—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well buckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2 rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails $2.45@$2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized ₱ lb 5½c; painted 5c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.00. Bar lead 7½c; shot $1.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 7—Eggs—35@40c. Butter—Jersey 27½@30c; choice Tennessee 22½@25c; other grades 12½@20. Poultry—Hens 25c; chickens 18@20c; turkeys 10c; dressed poultry—Turkeys 14@15c; chickens 12@13. Irish potatoes $2.50@2 75. Sweet potatoes 65@75c ₱ bush. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c. Onions $3.00. Cabbage 2¼@2½c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 7. — Trade is quiet and no improvement is expected before January. We We quote horses—plug $65@90; drivers $125@$140; good drivers $150@$200; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hand $115@$1 125; 15 to 15½ hands $125@160.

CINCINNATI, January 7—Hogs firm; common and light $3 80@$4.60; packing and butchers $4.40@$4.80.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 7.—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 20@23; best 25@28c; white oak sole V40c; harness leather 30@38c.

ATLANTA, January 7—Bagging — 1½ lbs, 7¾c; 1¾ lbs 8¼c; 2 lbs, 9c. Ties—Arrow $1.10.

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Only 31 Hours Transit Atlanta to New York.

Schedule in effect December 19th, 1886.	Mail No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	6 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. time)	8 40 a m	7 00 p m
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 p m	5 05 a m
" Salisbury	8 01 p m	6 41 a m
" Greensboro	9 47 p m	8 22 a m
" Danville	11 30 p m	10 10 a m
" Lynchburg	2 00 a m	1 05 a m
" Charlottesville	4 30 a m	3 30 p m
" Washington	8 30 a m	8 25 p m
" Baltimore	10 03 a m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	12 35 p m	3 20 a m
" New York	3 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	10 30 p m	3 00 p m
Leave Danville	12 00 a m	10 35 a m
Arrive Richmond	6 40 a m	3 45 a m
" Norfolk	12 20no'n	7 30 p m
" Baltimore via York River Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 a m
Through trains from the East arrive in Atlanta	10 40 a m	9 40 p m
Leave Atlanta		7 40 a m
Arrive Spartanburg		3 43 p m
Arrive Hendersonville		7 00 p m
" Asheville		8 00 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 38 p m
Arrive Lula (city time)	6 56 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Lula (city time)	5 40 a m
" Gainesville	6 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 25 a m

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.	No. 56.	No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 a m	9 00 p m
Daily except Sunday.	**No. 50.**	**No. 52.**
Leave Athens (city time)	6 20 a m	4 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	10 40 a m	9 40 p m

Tickets on sale at Union ticket office and 13 Kimball house.

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THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager.
Augusta, Ga., November 13th, 1886.

Commencing Sunday, 14th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated: Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 am
Leave Washington	7 20 am
Leave Athens	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
Arrive Washington	7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.
L've Atlanta......8 00 am	L've Augusta......10 50 am
Ar Gainesville......8 25 pm	" Macon......7 10 am
" Athens......5 30 pm	" Milledgeville 9 38 am
" Washington......2 20 pm	" Washington 11 20 am
" Milledgeville......4 43 pm	" Athens......9 00 am
" Macon......6 15 pm	Ar Gainesville......8 25 pm
" Augusta......3 35 pm	" Atlanta......5 45 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.
L've Atlanta......7 30 pm	L've Augusta......9 40 pm
Ar Augusta......5 00 am	Ar Atlanta......6 10 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta......6 10 pm	L've Covington......5 40 am
" Decatur......6 46 pm	" Decatur......7 25 am
Ar Covington......8 30 pm	Ar Atlanta......7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta......9 00 am	L've Decatur...... 9 45 am
Ar Decatur......9 30 am	Ar Atlanta......10 15 am

CLARKSTON TRAINS.

L've Atlanta......12 10 pm	L've Clarkston......1 25 pm
L've Decatur......12 42 pm	L've Decatur......1 48 pm
Ar Clarkston......12 57 pm	Ar Atlanta......2 20 pm

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS (DAILY).

NO. 15—WESTWARD.	NO. 16—EASTWARD.
Lv. Camak......12 50 am	Lv. Macon......6 30 pm
Ar. Macon......6 40 am	Ar. Camak......11 00 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4, and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

W. GREEN, Gen'l. Manager.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

ROME AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD.

SUPEINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ROME, GA., December 26, 1886.
TIME TABLE NO. 8.

Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. Trains will run as follows until further notice.

SOUTH BOUND.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
Rome		
East Rome	7.00 a. m.	3.60 p. m.
Holmes	7.05 "	3.05 "
Holders	7.16 "	3.16 "
Chambers	7.27 "	3.27 "
New Bethel	7.41 "	3.41 "
Summit	57.2 "	3.52 "
Brooks	8.00 "	4.00 "
Lake Creek	8.05 "	4.05 "
Dyars	8.18 "	4.18 "
Cedartown	8.40 a. m	4.40 p. m

NORTH BOUND.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
Cedartown	9.20 a.m.	5.20 p.m.
Dyars	9.38 "	5.38 "
Lake Creek	9.51 "	5.51 "
Brooks	9.56 "	5.56 "
Summit	10.04 "	6.04 "
New Bethel	10.11 "	6.11 "
Chambers	10.23 "	6.23 "
Holders	10.36 "	6.36 "
Holmes	10.47 "	6.47 "
East Rome	11.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Rome		

Connecting with the E. & W. R. R. of Alabama at Cedartown, also with the Rome Railroad, and the E. T., V. & G. R. R, at Rome.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President.
J. H. GARNER, Superintendent.

Atlanta & New Orleans SHORT LINE.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONTGOMERY.

Only line operating double daily trains and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Takes effect Sunday, December 26, 1886.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
L've Atlanta	1 20 pm	12 20 am
Ar. Fairburn	2 08 pm	1 05 am
" Palmetto	2 20 pm	1 17 am
" Newnan	2 47 pm	1 49 am
" Grantville	3 13 pm	2 17 am
" LaGrange	3 52 pm	3 00 am
" West Point	4 20 pm	3 32 am
" Opelika	5 04 pm	4 21 am
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 34 pm	11 01 am
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	6 45 am
Ar. Pensacola	5 00 am	2 00 pm
" Mobile	2 15 am	2 10 pm
" New Orleans	7 12 am	7 30 pm

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.
Lv. New Orleans	8 05 pm	7 55 am
" Mobile	12 55 am	1 20 pm
" Pensacola	10 20 pm	7 05 am
" Selma	4 00 am	10 20 am
" Montgomery	7 35 am	8 15 pm
Ar. Columbus	11 01 am	
Lv. Opelika	9 46 am	10 29 pm
Ar. West Point	10 27 am	11 12 pm
" LaGrange	10 58 am	11 44 pm
" Hogansville	11 23 am	12 12 am
" Grantville	11 37 am	12 25 am
" Newnan	12 03 pm	12 52 am
" Palmetto	12 29 pm	1 18 am
" Fairburn	12 41 pm	1 31 am
" Atlanta	1 25 pm	2 15 am

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT. Q. and C. Route.

	No. 8.	No. 5.
Lv. Montgomery	8 30 pm	
Ar. Selma	11 30 pm	
" Greensboro		
" Akron		
" Meridian		
" Vicksburg		
" Shrevepors		

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 52, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Washington to Montgomery, and Pullman Parlor Car, Montgomery to New Orleans.

No. 52. Family Sleeping Car free of charge, Atlanta to Texas without change.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Atlanta, and at Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Pallor Car, New Orleans to Montgomery, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Montgomery to Washington.

No. 53. Family Sleeping Car free of charge Texas to Atlanta.

CECIL GABBETT, General Manager.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen. Passenger Agent,
Montgomery, Alabama.
A. J. ORME, Gen. Agt. M. C. SHARP, Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Georgia.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R.

(GEORGIA DIVISION.)
TIME CARD IN EFFECT DECEMBER 19th, 1886.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.
Leave Atlanta	5 00 pm	12 15 n'n
Arrive Rome	8 30 pm	3 15 pm
" Dalton	9 57 pm	4 35 pm
" Cleveland	10 55 pm	
" Knoxville	1 10 am	
" Morristown	3 12 am	
" Bristol	5 45 am	
" Roanoke	12 50 pm	
" Waynesboro	4 25 pm	
" Luray	6 28 pm	
" Shenan'h J't'n	8 38 pm	
" Hagerstown	10 30 pm	
" Washington	10 30 pm	
" Baltimore	11 30 pm	
" Philadelphia	4 45 am	
" New York	7 00 am	

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Florida Express.	Savann'h Express.	Cannon Ball.
Leave Atlanta	3 45 pm	6 00 am	12 00
Arrive Macon	7 05 pm	9 25 am	
" Hawkinsville	11 03 pm	1 30 pm	
" Jesup	1 05 am	3 15 pm	
" Brunswick	6 00 am		
" Jacksonville	6 00 am	7 30 pm	
" Savannah	6 10 am	7 50 pm	

ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.
Leave Atlanta	5 00 pm	12 15 pm
Arrive Dalton	9 57 pm	4 35 pm
" Chattanooga	11 35 pm	6 00 pm
Leave Chattanooga		6 35 pm
Arrive Cincinnati		6 50 am

CHATTANOOGA AND MEMPHIS.

Leave Chattanooga	7 10 pm	10 45 am
Arrive Memphis	6 10 am	10 15 pm

CHATTANOOGA TO BRISTOL.

Leave Chattanooga	10 35 am	9 15 pm
Arrive Knoxville	3 05 pm	1 10 am
" Morristown	4 47 pm	2 40 am
" Bristol	8 20 pm	5 45 am

Pullman Buffett Sleeping cars leave Atlanta daily as follows:

For Cincinnati at 12:15 noon and 2:35 a. m., alternating with the Mann Boudoir car.

For Jacksonville 3:45 p. m. and 12 night, alternating with Mann Boudoir car.

Pullman sleepers also leave Chattanooga at 6:35 p. m. for little Rock and Kansas City, and Rome 8:35 p. m. for Washington.

Local sleeper open for passengers at depot, Mitchell street, at 8:30 p. m., leaves for Chattanooga at 2:35 a. m. train.

B. W. WRENN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Knoxville, Tenn.
L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NEW FAST LINE TO

Birmingham, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Little Rock, Memphis,

—AND ALL—

Points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas,

TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA.

Double Daily Mail and Express Route.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, 21, 1886.

	No. 50.
Lv. Atlanta	10 50 am
Ar. Birmingham	5 25 pm
Ar. Meridian	11 15 pm
Ar. New Orleans	7 15 am
" Houston	9 50 am
" Jackson	5 10 am
" Vicksburg	7 30 am
" Shreveport	6 45 pm
" Dallas	6 10 am
" Fort Worth	7 10 am

No. 52 Mann Boudoir cars, Atlanta to Birmingham.

No. 50 Mann Boudoir sleeping cars, Atlanta to New Orleans and Shreveport.

For further information call on or address

B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen. Agent.
ALF. A. VERNOY, City Pass. Agent.
Atlanta, Ga.
A. S. THWEATT, T. P. A.,
GEO. S. BARNUM, General Pass. Agent.
Birmingham, Ala.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 19, 1886.

On and after this date passenger trains will run daily unless marked †, which are daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta	* 6 35 a m	*†6 50 p m	* 3 00 am	* 2 00 p m	* 5 15 p m
Arrive Barnesville	* 8 49 a m	* 9 04 p m		* 4 04 p m	* 8 10 p m
Arrive Macon	* 10 10 a m	* 10 40 p m	* 6 35 am	* 5 45 p m	
Arrive Columbus	* 3 02 p m				
Arrive Montgomery	* 7 09 p m				
Arrive Enfaula	* 3 50 p m				
Arrive Albany	* 2 45 p m		* 10 50 am	* 10 08 pm	
Arrive Millen	* 2 08 a m	* 8 00 a m			
Arrive Augusta	* 4 45 p m	*†6 15 a m			
Arrive Savannah	* 5 00 p m	* 5 55 a m			

Passengers for Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Milledgeville, Eatonton, Thomaston, Carrollton, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Beuna Vista, Blakely and Clayton should take the 6:35 a. m. train.

Leave Barnesville	* 6 56 p m	*† 5 20 p m	* 8 35 p m	* 10 54 a m	* 4 4[illegible] a m
Leave Macon	* 5 20 p m	*† 8 35 a m		* 9 10 a m	
Leave Columbus	* 11 15 a m				
Leave Montgomery	* 7 40 a m				
Leave Enfaula	* 10 49 a m				
Leave Albany	* 11 55 p m		* 3 57 p m	* 5 00 a m	
Leave Millen	* 12 55 p m	* 11 15 a m			
Leave Augusta	* 10 20 a m	*† 9 30 p m			
Leave Savannah	* 10 00 a m	* 8 20 p m			
Arrive Atlanta	* 9 00 p m	* 7 27 a m	* 12 15 a m	*†1 05 p m	* †7 4[illegible] a m

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berths on sale at Union Depot office, Atlanta.

ALBERT HOWELL, U. T. Agt.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

AMUSEMENTS—
OPERA HOUSE—JANISH, IN "VIOLETS," TONIGHT.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencilled Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by Constitution Reporters.

TO BE SWORN IN.—All the county officers of Fulton county who were elected last Tuesday have received their commissions from the governor, and will make their bonds today and be sworn in by Judge Calhoun.

REMANDED TO THE STATE COURT.—The case of the state of Georgia against W. Jacobs for larceny, was called in the United States circuit court yesterday and remanded to the superior court of Haralson county, whence it came.

THE PROSECUTION FAILS.—The case of the state of Georgia against J. N. Ransom, of Newton county, indicted for carrying concealed weapons, was called in the United States circuit court yesterday. No prosecution appearing, the case was stricken from the docket.

THE CITY COURT.—The city court met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Judge Van Epps presiding. No criminal cases were tried. The civil docket was sounded and several important causes were set for trial certain days next week. The court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock next Monday morning.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. W. A. Haygood will conduct the meeting for young men in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, tonight at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Personal Purity." All young men are cordially invited.

NOT GUILTY.—In the United States circuit court yesterday the case of the State of Georgia against D. N. Haynes for assault and battery with intent to kill, was tried. The case had been transferred from the superior court of DeKalb county because of the fact that the defendant was in the employ of the United States government at the time the offense was committed. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" after a short absence from the court room.

HE BROKE AN ARM.—Charley Owens, a negro boy about ten years of age, broke his left arm yesterday afternoon on the West Point railroad track, between Whitehall and Pryor streets. The boy was standing at the Whitehall crossing when the West Point passenger train rolled by, going to the union passenger depot. As the train passed him Owens jumped upon one of the platforms, but before the train reached Pryor street slipped and fell off. In the fall Owens broke his arm below the elbow.

INDIANS RETURNING HOME.—Captain James Maloy, of the Western and Atlantic road, and Fred D. Bush, of the Louisville and Nashville road, ticketed a party of Pawnee Indians to Arkansas City, Kansas, today, from which point they will go into the Indan nation about 200 miles to join their tribe. The big chief of the party is called Ke-war-go-car-tar-hur-on, "Blue Star." They were dressed in all the gorgeousness possible to an Indian. They attracted a great deal of attention at the union depot yesterday.

A MASS MEETING.—The tax payers of the first ward will have a grand mass meeting at Lester's hall, on Haynes street next Monday night. At the last meeting of the general council, Mr. E. A. Angier introduced a resolution directing the appropriation of $20,000 to build a school house on the old Magazine lot. The resolution was brought about by the frequent demands of the first ward residents for a school building on the magazine lot. The meeting Monday night next at Lester's hall is for the purpose of taking positive action concerning the proposed work.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—The governor received notice yesterday of two election contests. In one case J. T. Hester, of Dougherty county, recites that his opponent, T. A. Clayton, was elected tax collector by a majority of twenty-eight votes. Hester claims that Clayton received many illegal votes. He further claims that when these votes are thrown out it will be shown that he himself is elected. In the other case the opponent of J. M. Murray, lately elected tax collector of Macon county, claims that he should have the office because Murray was illegally elected. The governor will withhold the commissions until the cases have been decided.

DISAPPOINTED SLEIGH RIDERS.—Snow began falling rapidly yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and continued until nearly 5 o'clock, when it suddenly ceased. In less than half an hour the ground was covered nearly an inch, and the indications pointed to a continuous heavy fall. Numerous improvised sleighs were rigged out in readiness to take the streets should the white surface become sufficiently deep, and the expectant sleigh riders looked with wistful eyes at the dark clouds. Their hopes were suddenly blighted when the snow ceased falling and the temperature rose perceptibly. By night the snow had pretty well melted.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.—Early in the year 1883 Mr. Israel Putman, the well-known insurance agent of Atlanta while travelling in a passenger train over the Vicksburg and Meridian railway was seriously injured in an accident. He brought suit against the company for heavy damages. The case was tried in the United States District Court the 28th of May, 1883, and was stubbornly fought on both sides. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him $16,000 damages. The defendant's attorneys sought a new trial, but their motion was overruled. They then appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States. After a long delay that tribunal has rendered a decision to the effect that the verdict of the lower court be set aside, and that a new trial be granted The case will be again tried in the United States circuit court during the present term.

INSPECTING ATLANTA'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The city council of Macon lately resolved that the city should have a paid fire department. A committee was appointed to visit Atlanta for the purpose of inspecting the fire department here. This committee, consisting of Mayor S. B. Price and Aldermen R. H. Smith, G. C. Conner and W. A. Davis, arrived in the city yesterday morning and took rooms at the Kimball house. They were waited upon by Mayor Cooper, Chief Joyner, of the fire department, and several other citizens, who showed them the practical working of the department. The wonderful efficiency of the system struck the visitors with astonishment, and they became so enthusiastic about it that they determined they would purchase it and carry it back home with them. Finding this impracticable, they decided upon the next best thing, viz: that they would make a report to the city council of Macon recommending a system similar to that in vogue in Atlanta. The committee left the city for home last evening.

AN OLD AND VALUABLE BOOK RECOVERED. Christopher Curtis, died in Atlanta a few years ago, and his wife, as administratrix, sold all his effects. Among the articles sold was a curiously bound volume-an old edition of the Bible-known as the "breeches edition." This was knocked down for one dollar, the purchaser being Mr, Perkins, who had no idea of the value of the book. He placed it among his other books and forgot all about it. Yesterday he was called upon by Mr. E. W. Curtis, of Providence, Rhode Island, who stated that the book in question was his property, but he had lent it to his brother shortly before he died, that he valued it very highly as an old family heir loom, and was exceedingly anxious to recover it. Mr, Perkins generously returned the Bible to its owner, who gave him back the dollar he paid for it. He offered to pay Mr. Perkins twenty-five dollars, but this he declined to take. A CONSTITUTION reporter had an opportunity last evening of examining the antique volume. There is nothing really remarkable in its appearance, yet the owner would not sell it for a thousand dollars. There are very few of these Bibles in existence, and they command their weight in gold.

THE GUARD WILL GO.

CAPTAIN BURKE UNDAUNTED BY QUEEN VIC'S VETO.

The Case Being Altered Alters the Case—The Great European Tour Will be Made According to the Programme Mapped Out—So Says Captain Burke—They Will Go.

A flutter of excitement and a wave of indignation and disappointment stirred the breasts of the citizen soldiery of Atlanta yesterday morning when they read in THE CONSTITUTION the article headed, "Great Britain Says No."

"Confound the queen," said a broad-shouldered countryman as he finished perusing the article. "If the Gate City Guard wants to go to the exposition in London, she needn't pout about it. We always treat her subjects well when they come here."

"Not when they came around in 1776," interrupted a jocose bystander, with a laugh.

"Yes, we did," replied the first speaker, "for then we relieved them of their arms and sent them back home without any."

"That is true," put in the third, "and perhaps Victoria wishes to reciprocate that little courtesy.

"What's the matter with old England, anyhow, that she won't allow a body of peaceful, gentlemanly soldier boys to visit her shores?" querried a young lady.

"I have just named our baby Victoria," said the wife of one of the members of the Guards, "but if her namesake is so foolish as to refuse us admission into England, I'll change the child's name immediately."

"I don't take any stock in the report," cried a citizen, excitedly, "I'm in favor of making the trip anyhow."

The above samples of the talk which the rumor caused, are taken at random. Much other conversation of a like tenor could be heard in the hotels, in the stores and the street corners. A great deal of indignation was expressed by many citizens, while others contented themselves by stating that it was a small business for a big nation like England to engage in.

HOW THE RUMOR ORIGINATED.

To those members of the Guard who called on him, Captain Burke made the following statement:

In the winter of 1884, the Irish troubles reached a degree of excitement which resulted in an intensely bitter feeling between the English officials and the Irish people. This was increased by the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Secretary Burke.

During that winter a company of Michigan militia, composed largely of Irishmen and commanded by an Irish captain, wanted to visit Ireland, armed and equipped, as it was said, on a visit of recreation. Mr. Frelinghuysen was at that time minister to England, and the captain wrote to him to know from whom he should ask permission to enter Ireland with his troops. Mr. Frelinghuysen asked one of the English officials if a request of that kind would meet with approval, and the official intimated that under the circumstances he thought it would not.

The captain was at once made acquainted with the status of affairs, and so was the secretary of state at Washington. It was copies of this correspondence that Mr Phelps, the American minister to England sent to Governor Gordon yesterday for Captain Burke to read. This is only preliminary so far. Mr. Phelps has made no request of the English government for permission on behalf of the Gate City Guard to enter England with arms.

AN INTERVIEW.

A CONSTITUTION reporter called at the office of Captain J. F. Burke to find out what he had to say about the matter.

"Captain," said the reporter, "what effect will this rumor have on the tour of the Guard through Europe next summer?"

"None whatever," he answered. "There is an absurd idea abroad that the members of the Gate City Guard will spend their days in Europe, dressed in full uniform and each man carrying a gun; that he cannot enter a cafe or buy a cigar without first presenting his musket. The fact is that the members of the company will have their uniforms and arms with them, but will wear them only when occasion requires. The object of this tour is pleasure. We wish to spend the summer vacation abroad like other tourists and make the excursion enjoyable and instructive to ourselves and to those who go with us."

"Suppose," said the reporter, "that the English government should object to the company's taking their arms into the kingdom; would that interfere with your excursion?"

"Not in the least," replied Captain Burke, "It would make no difference to us if every government in Europe objected to our arms, the excursion would be carried out in every detail just as it is now mapped out. In fact, the welcome to the company might be more enthusiastic if such a requirement should be exacted. But we look for no such restrictions. When the prince of Wales visited this country we gave him a magnificent military reception, and last October when the statue of Liberty was dedicated in New York, General Pellessier, one of the marshals of France, stood near me on the grand stand with the president. He was in full uniform. We were glad to see him, and the crowd cheered him heartily. We did not object to his uniform, nor do we object to the English men of war entering our harbors with arms and ammunition. It would appear very remarkable if the republic of France should object to a company of citizen soldiery from a sister republic spending a few days in Paris. The only object we have in making this tour in a body, is to better control our movements, and make the excursion more enjoyable. This whole tour is under the auspices of the Gate City Guard, and will be one of the most successful undertakings of this character ever attempted. Every mail brings letters from persons who wish to go. So far, the applications from ladies outnumber those from gentlemen.

"And the circulars now issuing will no doubt bring hundreds of letters from those who wish to go."

FACTS AND RUMORS.

Inquiries at the executive office developed that Captain Burke's statement was substantially correct. Minister Phelps was requested to ask permission of the English government for the Guard to enter England on its tour. Mr. Phelps did not present the request. He spoke of the matter to the minister of foreign affairs, who did not encourage the proposed visit. Upon inquiry, Minister Phelps found that permission to enter England had been refused the company mentioned by Captain Burke. Believing that if he should make the request it would be refused, Minister Phelps wrote to Secretary Bayard that he thought it best not to make it.

It was rumored yesterday that Queen Victoria had refused to allow the Guard to enter her domain because Captain Burke was an Irishman. She had been informed, so the rumor ran, that Captain Burke had made a red-hot speech against England on St. Patrick's day last year. It is needless to say that this rumor was without foundation. It is true that Captain Burke did make a speech on St. Patrick's day, but he uttered no word that could have been construed as offensive to Queen Victoria or the English people. It was a manly defense of Ireland and the Irish, couched in calm and moderate terms. It will be remembered that Rev. Dr. J. G. Armstrong made a speech upon the same occasion, and if any violence toward England was displayed it was in what that gentleman said.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

A great many suggestions were made by friends of the Guard as to how the objections of the English government might be overcome. A prominent military man said.

"I can suggest a plan by which the Guard can enter every city in England in full uniform and completely armed, and yet not be interfered with. You know the English government doesn't object to theatrical companies visiting England. Well, let the Guard go over as a theatrical company. The members can take a brass band along and a lot of flaming posters as accessories. All they'll have to do then will be to give exhibition drills in the theaters. I'm willing to bet my head that my plan would work like a charm."

When the plan was suggested to a member of the Guard he smiled, but said nothing.

Another suggestion was that the Guard should not let the queen know of its presence in England. This, however, wouldn't work, because the Guard's fame has gone before.

Some were found who declared that they hoped the Guard would give up the tour. Said one:

"It is just such trips that prevent the legislature from doing anything for the state troops. The legislators are impressed with the belief that the troops are organized merely for the fun of the thing, and they insist that the state shall not expend a cent to make the fun faster and more furious."

GERMANY HAS NOT REFUSED.

It was reported late yesterday afternoon that the authorities in Germany had quietly refused to allow the Guard to step upon its soil under any circumstances. A reporter informed Major Warren, clerk of the executive department, of the report, and asked if it was true.

"If it is," Major Warren replied, "the governor knows nothing of it. No communication on the subject from Germany has been received at this office."

"Has any other government objected to the Guard's visit?"

"I am unable to say. All I know is that no objections have been made to the governor. I do not even know that any other government has been requested to allow the Guard's visit."

It may be stated that the Guard will certainly make the tour. Captain Burke was busy nearly all day yesterday perfecting his plans.

There is no lack of preparation on the part of the members of the Guard; they are looking forward to next June, the time of their departure, with exceeding interest.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Prayer for Missions--Good Addresses--The Topic for Today.

The fifth days' service was well attended considering the snow and cold. Rev. N. Keff Smith led the singing with his magnificent baritone voice. "Jesus Lover of My Soul" was sung with much spirit. Rev. T. P. Cleveland read Psalm ixvii. and Mat. xxviii. He said that we were to pray for missions. God gave Christ to the world and the world to Christ, but not all will believe on Jesus, We are taught to pray even from childhood. "Thy kingdom come," One half of that prayer is about missions. God gives us certainty in praying, because he has promised the answers. We ask not whether the heathen will be saved without us, but whether we can be saved without offering them the Gospel.

How can we advance Christ's kingdom is the question for us. We can do like the poor widow of Vermont who had nothing to give to cause Christs name to be praised. She said in prayer; "O God, I would give the world if I had it, but I will give my four sons and one daughter if thou wilt take them and qualify them". And they all went to the heathen,

If we had that spirit, the world would soon be brought to Christ. We can all pray more, and God will unlock the coffers of earth. We need the spirit of John Knox, who cried repeatedly in prayer, "O Lord, give me Scotland or I die." God would give us our desires, as he did to Knox. Let us follow the footsteps of Jesus in seeking and saving the lost. Christ prayed even all night for his disciples, and we need to learn to pray.

Rev. G. B. Strickler then led in prayer. The Missionary hymn was sung.

Rev. W. C. McCall said that the prophecy that Christ would draw all men unto himself, was being fulfilled. This is the greatest question of the century. The command to go into all the world is the sublimest ever given. Much has been done, but more is to be accomplished yet, and that is to be done by the church of Christ. If we are Christians, can we fail to carry out the great command? We can be partners in missionary work, with Miss Laura Haygood and others, if we do all we can here, obeying the Holy Spirit. This work involves the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. An auspicious sign is the interest which the men and particularly the consecrated women, are taking in breaking the chains of error that have bound women for so many ages. He closed with a beautiful poem. "The Light of the World is Jesus," was sung by all, and was followed by a prayer, led by Rev. H. L. Crumley.

The chairman for this service, at 3:30 p. m., at First Methodist church, is the Rev. W. F. Robinson; the speaker, Rev. G. B. Strickler. D. D. The topic, Prayer for Nations—for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the nations; for rulers and all in authority; for just and equal laws and righteous administration; for the better observance of the Lord's Day; for the prevalence of the Spirit of Christ between employers and employed; that anarchism and all forms of lawlessness may pass away, and men live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty; for peace among nations, and the removal of all race and sectional antipathies; for the abolition of slavery, the opium trade, the rum traffic and all other immoral trades and practices; for the blessing of God on all efforts to remove the curse of intemperance; for the cessation of persecution for conscience's sake, and of all oppression. Ps., lxvii; xcvi; Joel, ii, 23-32; Rom , xiii; xiv; 1 Thess., v, 12-24; Zeph., iii, 14-20; Hosea, xiv; Mat., vii, 1-12; 1 Pet ii. 13-25.

This will be the last of these delightful services. The topic is so important, embracing so much that is dear to every patriot, that every Christian ought to be present this afternoon to unite their prayers.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Invaluable.

Dr. B. A. CABLE, Dauphin, Pa., says: "I find it invaluable in all cases for which it is recommended, and I cheerfully attest my appreciation of its excellence."

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Bryan Gooding, of Chicago, has removed to Atlanta.

Mr. Thomas Clayton has been visiting his old Atlanta friends.

Mrs. Sarah J. Wise, who has been dangerously ill, is getting well.

Martin M. Muroe, of Detroit, Michigan, is visiting friends in the city.

Lucile, the one year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Venable, is dangerously ill.

The "Nine O'clock German club" held a dance at the Kimball house last night, which was largely attended.

Mr. Hoke Smith, whose name was printed among the names of the floor managers of the Royal Arcanum ball, was not present at the ball or banquet.

Up to yesterday the governor had commissioned the newly elected officers in twenty-two counties. The leading counties in the state were included.

The Georgia Poultry and Pet Stock union will hold an adjourned meeting in the department of agriculture today at 1:30 o'clock. The fair of the association begins one week from today.

Colgate's "New" Soap

Washes better and lasts longer than any other. See big advertisement next Wednesday.

"Rough on Dirt."

Ask for Rough on Dirt; a perfect washing powder found at last! A harmless, extra fine A 1 article, pure and clean, sweetens, freshens, bleaches and whitens without slightest injury to finest fabric. Unequaled for fine linens and laces, general household, kitchen and laundry use. Softens water, saves labor and soap, added to starch increases gloss. 6c., 10c., 25c., at Druggists or Grocers.

STILSON
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc., etc.
NEW GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
ARRIVING DAILY.
Every artile guaranteed strictly as represented An inspection of our stock and comparison of price respectfully solicited.

MY FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IS NOW READY.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
Nobbiest Styles and Lowest Prices!
SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
GEO. MUSE, 38 Whitehall Street.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST
Business Men, Railroads, Banks and Merchants,
And buy your Blank Books, Commercial Stationery and office supplies from us. As we intend making a change in our business soon, we will close out our stock of above mentioned goods at greatly reduced prices.
WE MEAN BUSINESS!
GET OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED
THORNTON & SELKIRK.
28 Whitehall.
Headquarters for all kinds of Artists Materials, Pictures, Picture Frames, etc. We make all styles and sizes of Picture Frames cheaper than any other house south.
—CRAYON AND CANVAS STRETCHERS—
For Portraits a Specialty.
7p under muse

BLANK BOOKS,
Office Stationery
—AT—
BOTTOM PRICES
—FOR SALE BY—
WILSON & BRUCKNER,
6 AND 8 MARIETTA ST. 7p

WINTER RESORTS.
THOMASVILLE, GA.
The Mitchell House,
NOW OPEN.
New Brick, Steam-heated Hotel, with all modern appliances for comfort of Northern visitors. Table and appointments unsurpassed. S. F. & W. R. R. and Louisville & Nashville excursion tickets to or from Florida, good for unlimited stop over. Time, three hours from Waycross.
URIAH WELCH, Proprietor.

Joseph Thompson,
LATE OF COX, HILL & THOMPSON,
Wholesale Liquors
ATLANTA OFFICE, 23 DECATUR ST., AND 30 HILL ST., GRIFFIN, GA.
HAVE STOCK
BAKER RYE, GIBSON, ACME,
MONONGAHELA, PICKWICK CLUB,
Other brands of Rye Whisky. McBrayer, Spring Hill, and other brands of Pure BOURBON.
Imported Wines, Bondins, Gins, Rums and other spirituous liquors.
Baker Ale and Porter, Schlitz's and ATLANTA BEER a specialty.
The finest brands of champagne always in stock. Having made arrangement with Chamblee's distillery, Cherokee county, will always have supply of pure country corn whisky, at two dollars per gallon.
HOW TO ORDER.
Write direct to me at Griffin, or call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders. All orders will be promptly filled same day. 7or8p tf

Bee Line to New York and Boston.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express. Four fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address
J. E. REEVES,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.
nov12—1y

CHAS. C. THORN,
Cheap Cash Grocer
118 WHITEHALL ST.,
TELEPHONE 451.

16 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar	1 00
17 pounds C sugar	1 00
10 pounds O. K. lard	1 00
16 pounds head rice	1 00
20 pounds choice rice	1 00
50 pounds grits	1 00
42 bars soap	1 00
6 cans Eagle Cond. Milk	1 00
50 pounds any patent flour	1 60
Arbuckle's and Levering's coffee, per pound	22
Dove hams per pound	12½
Lemons per dozen	20
Cranberries, per quart	12½
Prunes, 3 pounds for	25
Citron	25
Currants	8
3 pounds any kind of jelly	20
Oatmeal (Schumacher's) fresh, per pound	4
Cracked wheat (Schumacher's) per pound	5
Apple butter	6
Maple syrup, best, per gallon	1 00
Royal baking powder, 1 pound cans	45
Price's baking powder, 1 pound cans	45
Codfish bricks, 2 pounds	15
Canned tomatoes, per dozen	95

I am determined to give fresh goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no books, credit no one, lose no money, and save you 20 per cent. Just come one time and be convinced.
Be sure of my number—118 Whitehall street.
7th p

FOR CHRISTMAS
FIRE CRACKERS, ROMAN CANDLES, SKY Rockets and other Fireworks. Also, Powder, Shot, Caps, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges. Port, Sherry, Angelica, Claret, Blackberry, Scuppernong, Sweet Catawba and other Domestic Wines for sale at
PETER LYNCH'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Atlan

WILSON & STIFF
10 Marietta St.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR NOVELTIES IN Lamps and Glass Goods. Dealers in Stamped Linens. Stamping Designs, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Goods, all materials for Art Needle Work. Largest stock of Fancy Goods in city. Next door to Phillips& Crew.

WATCHES WATCHES

D. N. FREEMAN & CO., Jewelers,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets.
---SIGN LARGE CLOCK!---

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

WE ALWAYS LEAD
—AND—
Will Undersell
—ANY—
CLOTHING HOUSE
—IN THE STATE.—
The next thirty days we are determined to reduce our immense stock of Clothing
REGARDLESS OF COST!
You always find the best class of goods at
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.'S,
41 Whitehall street.

LOWEST PRICES
—AT—
A. F. PICKERT'S
THE JEWELER.
5 Whitehall Street.

A FRIEND IN NEED.
Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter, Has been used for more than 50 years, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Wounds and all external injuries. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS--TRY IT.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Column.

Auction sale Wednesday, January 12, 3 p. m., of neat new 3-room cottage, on lot 54x93 ft., on north side of Johnson avenue, just east of the Boulevard and north of J. C. Hendrix on Hulbert hill. The house has three large rooms, a hall and front veranda, rooms plastered; fine well of pure water; high lot in good neighborhood. Sale absolute. Terms: half cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest at 8 per cent. interest. Titles perfect.
SAM'L W. GOODE & Co., Agents.

Auction sale Thursday, January 13, 3 p. m., of very central East Fair street vacant lot, 48x150 ft., with 12 feet rear alley. It is on the car line, is next east of James Johnson's store at the corner of Fair and Terry streets; is very high and level and the choicest vacant lot in that part of Atlanta.—N. R. Fowler, Auctioneer. Terms of sale: one-half cash; balance in six and twelve months, with 8 per cent. interest. The titles are perfect and the sale will be absolute.
SAM'L W. GOODE & Co., Agents.

$10,000 for a choice new Peachtree 12-room residence lot on lot 50x200 ft.

$700 for 2 choice, high, level Windsor st. vacant lots, near Mr. Castleman's handsome residence.

$8,500 for very choice Decatur property, 18 acres, with first-class improvements, and great variety of choice fruits and grapes. Will exchange for improved Atlanta property.

$1,000 for good, well built 6 r house near State shops, renting to permanent tenant at $12 per month; corner lot, in good neighborhood.

$900 for good 3 r cottage, on lot 70x125 ft., with coal house, framed barn, etc.

$650 for 3 r cottage, near car line, $200 cash, and $20 per month, 8 per cent interest.

$1,200 for 4 r cottage on lot 45x150 ft., 2 blocks east of new capitol, on Terry st.; rented to good white tenant.

$900 for new, central 3 r house, rented at $9 per month; corner lot.

$6,500 for new 8 r 2 story Peachtree residence, water, gas, lot 100x300 ft, south of Pine street.

$5,500 for Peachtree store property, renting for $40 per month, regularly. This is a good investment.

$2,500 for Marietta store on lot 24x100 ft, between Spring and Bartow streets.

$1,800 for 6 r cottage near Peachtree street, in good neighborhood, south of Simpson st, lot 50x100 ft.

$4,250 for 5 r, and a 7 r W. Baker st. residence. Both plain but good. Corner lot 200 ft on Baker st. and 81 ft on Williams.

$1,300 for central Cain st property, renting at $20 per month on lot 80x200 ft.

$1,850 for central property, renting at $30 per month, lot 100x100 ft.

$3500 for neat 5 r cottage near Decatur st, on east side Collins.

For rent—J. G. Oglesby's place on Richardson st Water, gas, 8 r's, large lot, servants' house barn, stable, carriage house, cow house, etc.

Money to advance on property placed with us for absolute sale, or to lend on short time.

Rent list of stores, residences, offices, rooms, to suit all.

Property to exchange in good variety.

8nug 60 acre farm very near Marietta, Ga., with 8 r brick dwelling and all necessary improvements, to exchange for Atlanta or West End property. Value $4,000.

200 acres choice land for general crops and fruit, to exchange for Atlanta property.

$2,000, on very easy installment, for neat 5 r and 4 Plum st cottage, in good neighborhood, one block from Marietta st car line.

$11,000 for a very choice central Peachtree lot 72x 213 feet.

$2,400 for a Forsyth st lot, corner Fair, near Whitehall; choice.

$500 to $650 for good residence lots near Jackson st car line, this side.

$5,500 for complete 10 r 2 story framed dwelling, beautifully finished, double parlors, dining room, sitting room, bed room and dressing room, and kitchen on first floor, and 6 r's up stairs, all inside of house papered, numerous closets; choice home for the money; terms liberal.

$3,000 for a new 6 r West End home, choice, large lot, tenants' house and stable, barn, etc, all new; $2,000 cash, balance $50 a month, 8 per cent interest.

$650 for choice West End lots on the car line, each 50x180 feet; easy payments.

$1,500 for 10 acres at Kirkwood, on Ga. R. R; 6 acres grove, fruits in good variety and choice; fine spring, one acre of meadow well sodded; rare place.
SAM'L W. GOODE & Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

AS A LEADER

During the Holidays we are Offering a

Solid Silver Thimble

FOR

25 CENTS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers.

Call and see our attractive stock.

McBRIDE'S

CHINA, CUTLERY, HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM

29 PEACHTREE.

CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, January 7, 1887—9 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.21	34	...	N	Light	.05	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.11	37	...	N	8	.55	Lt rain.
Jacksonville	30.02	44	...	N	...	.26	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.15	38	35	NE	Light	.01	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.08	44	42	NE	7	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.05	46	44	E	8	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.04	41	35	SE	6	.00	Cloudy.
Fort Smith	30.08	31	...	E	10	.00	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.08	41	36	S	Light	.00	Cloudy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m	30.15	31	23	E	5	.00	Clear.
2 p. m	30.13	36	30	NW	3	.—	Lt rain.
9 p. m	30.19	33	32	SW	4	.01	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer.....36
Minimum thermometer.....20
Total rainfall.....01

HAWKES'



PATENT.

Eye Glasses and Crystalized Lenses

Have won the admiration of every Spectacel wearer who has used them. They stand unrivalled in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are from governors, senators, legislators, and from the most distinguished men in all branches of science, who have had their sight improved by their use.

Mr. Hawkes adapts glasses to all conditions of the eye.

Frames in all styles fitted to these lenses without extra charge. Gold, silver, nickel, steel, celluloid bifocal, pantiscopic, pulpit and riding bows, spec tacles and eye glass bridges to fit any nose.

Prescriptions filled and spectacles made to order.

A. K. HAWKES, Optician,

19 Decatur St., Under Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

2d58parm

HORSES AND MULES.



The finest lot of Texas stock ever brought to the city. A choice, well-bred lot of horses and mares broken to saddle and harness. Several first-class mules broken to street cars. Am connected with the firm of McClure & Rogers, San Antonio, Texas, and will receive orders for any kind of Texas stock. Special inducements offered to buyers of car load lots. Street car companies furnished with mules, either broken or unbroken. Call on or write me at Chambers & Co.'s stables, corner Hunter and Forsyth Sts., Atlanta, Ga. 8th p C. B. WOODS.

CONSUMPTION

and all Throat and Lung troubles a specialty. Our treatment for Consumption, that dread disease, differs from all others known. Our new discovery, Golden Balsam, inhaled through our new inhaler, medicating the sleeping apartments with vitalizing and healing vapors, VITAL FOODS AND DRINKS together with electricity, magnetism, dry air and vital ozone baths, make our treatment the best for speedy cures. All we ask is one month's trial for the worst cases. SHINKLE & SULLIVAN.

We will say to those at a distance, that we have one of the finest and highest locations, near the heart of the city of Atlanta. Large grounds and broad verandas, a fine sun bath room, good water, light, cheer ful rooms with every comfort, all elegant and new. Street cars pass the house.

Terms reasonable. We give daily treatment at the institute to those living in the city.

Address: SHINKLE & SULLIVAN, Proprietors.

DR. J. SHINKLE, Electric and Magnetic Physician.
MRS. M. SHINKLE, V. D.
M. V. SULLIVAN, V. D.

Vita Pathic Health Institute, 155 Marietta St.

U. S. Marshal Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated cases, towit: George A. Dary versus the Tallapoosa Copper Reduction company, I have this day levied upon as the property of the defendant the following described property, towit: All the mineral and mining rights in lots Nos. 856, 848, 932, 933, 992 and 993, being in the twentieth district and third section of Haralson county, Ga., and all buildings, machinery, etc., thereon belonging to said Tallapoosa Copper Reduction company, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances to the said property in any wise appertaining and belonging; and will sell the same at public outcry before the courthouse door of Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, between the legal hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., December 31st, 1886.

J. W. NELMS, U. S. Marshal.

Jan 8 monday 4t

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our famous Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts. Price $5. A positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Impotence, Kindney &c. Should not be paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 174, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Name this paper. jan12—tue thu sat wky

MEETINGS.

NOTICE

To Lumbermen in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

There will be a meeting of the Yellow Pine Lumber Association at the Exchange hotel in Montgomery, Ala., on the 19th day of January, 1887. Every manufacturer of yellow pine in the south is cordially invited to attend.

W. W. WADSWORTH, President.
J. M. BIVINGS, Secretary. 2t

Stockholders' Meeting, Gate City National Bank.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, will be held at the Banking House on the second Tuesday in January, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

dec24td EDW'D S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

The well known Scofield Bros., took possession of the Planters' hotel, Augusta, Ga., December 15, with a full force of experienced assistants, including French cooks of established reputations from the best New York hotels, and in the future the leading hotel of Augusta will be second to none in the south in point of cuisine and service. 2w

Get Ready for Real Estate Auction Sale

of choice E. Fair street lot next Thursday at 3 p. m. by Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

THE PRINCESS ANDREA.

The Splendid Performance at the Opera House Last Night.

The performance of Madame Janish, countess d'Arca, as "Princess Andrea," at DeGive's last night, was the occasion of the gathering of one of the largest and most fashionable audiences that has been seen at the theater this season. Many were in full evening dress and the house looked particularly brilliant. The "Princess Andrea" was written by that most consummately skillful of French authors, Victorieu Sardou, and had it been written especially for Madame Janish it could not have suited her better. The plot hinges upon the fascination of Andrea's husband for a ballet dancer of notoriety, whom he unblushingly courts, and finally endeavors to elope with. In the role of the injured wife, loving and forgiving, just and merciful, passionate and pleading, by turns, a role, in fact, that sweeps the whole gamut of human passion, Madame Janish added to the laurels she won here last season, and has established herself as a prime favorite with the Atlanta theater-goers. The costumes worn in the play were, of course, all imported, and were marvels of the modiste's art, rich, harmonious and surpassingly beautiful.

Of Madame Janish as an actress it is difficult to speak justly in a critique necessarily brief. Her accent is much more pleasing than that of any foreign actress now playing in what may be termed the "legitimate," while her voice is exquisitely modulated and full of pathos. Her stage presence is striking, and her greatest beauty lies in her large brown eyes, the mobility of her features, and her wonderful art of posing. In the fourth act—the great scene of the play—she was at her best, and was recalled several times. In fact, her triumph throughout the evening was complete, as was testified to by the continuous applause. The support was excellent throughout, and Madame Janish is to be congratulated on having secured so competent a company.

Without an exception the play, as presented last night, was the best that has been seen here this season, and no doubt at the matinee today there will be a crowded house. Tonight "Violets," a new play, said to be remarkably strong, will be presented.

MADAME JANISH INTERVIEWED.

What She Said to a Reporter Last Night Between Acts.

Madame Janish was seen by a representative of THE CONSTITUTION just as she finished responding to the encores justly deserved by her remarkable acting in the fourth act, at the performance last evening. It was not Janish the actress, however, that came off the stage panting and tired, and gave the reporter a cordial greeting; but it was Janish the woman, beautiful and refined.

Madame Janish talks very freely of herself and her profession. She is a delightful conversationalist, and understands full well the knack of being entertaining.

"Do you know," she said, in speaking of the south, "that I dearly love to play in the south? The audiences are composed of such refined people and they seem to be so near me that I can act as I did when in Vienna. I have made several return dates and shall stay in the south just as long as possible."

Of her early life Madame Janish said that she had played for years in the Imperial theater in Vienna. An Austrian by birth, she was educated with the greatest care for the stage. Upon her appearance the city went wild over her, and night after night people were turned away from the theater.

This success was continued for several seasons. Her reputation grew, and with it her ability. It was during this remarkable success that she met the Count Arco. It was the old story, yet different. The count was infatuated, and Janish, the actress, became the Countess Arco.

As Countess Arco, Madame Janish occupied the highest position socially. She was feted and dined until she wearied of the brilliancy of her position at home and came to Canada to visit friends, being accompanied by her husband, Count Arco. In Canada she met her old friend Christine Nilsson, upon whose advice she determined to return to the stage. She at once organized a company and started upon the road. Since that time she has continued to play and today there is no actress better or more favorably known upon the American stage.

Madame Janish has the Arco jewels, which are noted for their beauty and worth. The necklace is composed of twenty-eight large stones, and is worth a small fortune. The rings, bracelets, etc., while not worth so much, are still beautiful.

The wardrobe of Madame Janish is not surpassed, if equaled, by that of any actress now playing. She goes every year to Paris and has new dresses designed by Worth. She carries with her a wardrobe of seventeen most elegant dresses, one of which would prove a bonanza to a person in usual life.

Madame Janish is a charming woman. She has a vast amount of information, and speaks English easily and pleasantly.

She has had several invitations to dine with several of the best families in the city, but was forced to decline all on account of having to give a matinee today.

Kate Claxton in The Two Orphans.

From the New York Times.

The hold the play of the "Two Orphans" has upon the public is a tenacious one. It appears to be a drama that will live, and it certainly is a drama that should. It was produced at the Grand opera house last evening by the Kate Claxton combination, and the large audience present gave it an enthusiastic welcome. Miss Claxton gave her familiar impersonation of the blind Louise, and she never appeared to better advantage. The supporting company is a strong one, in fact, the strongest one Miss Claxton ever presented to a New York audience.

Savannah Puts Up.

SAVANNH, Ga., January 7.—[Special.]—After all, it seems that Savannah will have baseball. The committee report that there are lacking fifteen shares unsubscribed, but parties pledge that this will be taken, and an association has been organized with I. G. Haas president. The directors are George L. Cope, Jr., Samuel Herman, J. J. Sullivan and F. A. Ernstein.

Postponement of Races.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—On account of a muddy track, the races have been postponed until Tuesday.

What It Is—What It Does.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of sarsaparilla, dandelion, mandrake, cherry bark, uva ursi, dock, and other valuable medicinal agents long and favorable known for their power in eradicating disease and purifying the blood. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Billiousness, General Debility, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, Female Weakness, Cancerous Humors, Humors of the Face, Ringworm Pimples, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Scald Head, and all diseases arising from an impure state or low condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5.

APPOINTED GUARDIAN.—Judge Calhoun yesterday appointed Sarah J. Megee guardian of Alice E. Megee.

The leading druggists of the country recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as the best.

MAYNARD'S MILL, Monroe County, Ga., November 16.—Messrs. Rodgers, Worsham & Co., Macon, Ga.—Dear Sirs: This is to certify that I tested carefully the Lister's Standard Fertilizers bought of you this year alongside of several other of the highest priced brands of complete fertilizers sold in Macon by other firms. The results show that Lister's produced enough cotton in excess of the other brands to pay for Lister's.

The fertilizers and cotton were all carefully weighed and thoroughly satisfied me of the superiority of Lister's Standard Fertilizer. Yours truly, B. A. HART.

Write Lister's A. & C. Works, Baltimore, for agency. 2m

Extra Dry Champagne (D. R. & Co.). Quarts $9 per case; pints $11 per case. D. RICH & Co., 2 795 Broadway, New York

MARTIN'S ESCAPADE.

The Charlotte Observer Has a Chapter of Mrs. McDade's History.

George Martin, of the Sunday Avalanche, has not returned to the city yet. Mrs. McDade, the woman who has been passing in Atlanta as his wife, has been to Charlotte and back this week. Her presence in Charlotte provoked a story in the Observer which reads as follows:

An Observer representative saw Mrs. McDade alias Martin, board the western bound train yesterday for Atlanta, and as she stepped abroad the car she stated that she was going to Atlanta to "get her justice," still claiming to be the wife of George T. Martin.

In an interview with an Observer representative the night before, she referred to a paper drawn up by D. G. Maxwell.

When the gentleman was asked to say whether there was any truth in the allegation, he said:

"At the request of Mrs. Jennie McDade, who came into my office about twelve or fifteen months ago, I did write a deed of separation for her from her husband, Jos. A. McDade, according to Carey's Forms—as to the division of their personal property and children. I informed her at the time, that said deed would not allow her to marry again, and that if she wanted an absolute divorce she must apply to the superior court. After fully explaining the matter to her and reading over the deed of separation, she signed it by making her mark—being unable to write—and left the deed with me for Jos. McDade to sign. When McDade came in and read over the bill he refused to sign it, saying "that as for the property he did not care; but he would never give up the entire control of his children." Then he walked out, and the deed was left with me for some time, when it was finally thrown into the waste basket."

"Did you ever receive any pay for writing the deed?" we inquired of Mr. Maxwell.

"No, sir; Mrs. McDade requested me to keep the deed until she should send me the $5 (the fee) from Atlanta, which she never did. No one but Mrs. McDade ever signed the paper."

"Did you know anything of McDade's antecedents or history?"

"Yes, sir. McDade was the son of a former postmaster at Chapel Hill, and was of good family. He came to Charlotte in 1868 or '69, as conductor on the North Carolina railroad. He moved in good society; belonged to the choir of the Methodist church, and was a pretty good sort of a fellow. His widowed sister kept the Exchange hotel in this city for a number of years. When Colonel William Smith succeeded to the presidency of the North Carolina road, McDade was discharged for some cause unknown to me; and from that time dates his downward career. He went to clerking in a barroom, and then went to living with Miss Jennie Little, a woman of questionable virtue. He finally married her. He became low down in circumstances, associations and health, but still lived with his wife until about two years ago. A few weeks after the deed of separation was written McDade died at McGinn's gold mine, and I heard no more of his wife until I saw the articles in the papers."

Constable H. C. Irwin said that Mrs. McDade left Charlotte the last time about a year ago, and went to Atlanta with a railroad man, whose name he does not now remember.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are ANGOSTURA BITTERS, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

Bound Over.

Boroshoff, the German who was arrested day before yesterday for indulging in a quarrel with Lizzie Grant, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning for trial. The evidence showed that Boroshoff was to blame, and Judge Anderson required a one hundred dollar bond for assault and battery.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, like all really good things, are frequently imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

PERSONAL.

FOR picture frames of the latest designs, go to Sam Walker, 2½ Marietta street. 6

MR. JOHN C. B. LANCASTER, of Montreal, Canada, is visiting Atlanta.

BERNARD LEESMANN, of Virginia City, is in Atlanta.

MR. OLLIN B. CAINHOY, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

MR. SANFORD DERBY, of Chattanooga, is in the city.

CHARLES P. EMERSON, a Boston musician who was in Atlanta two weeks ago, died in Florida last Wednesday.

H. M. BEUTELL is confined at home sick, where he has been for several days.

MR. H. L. SLESHINGER and family have gone to Florence, S. C., to spend several weeks with relatives and friends.

AT THE KIMBALL:—H W Semon, agent Rentz-Santly company; A Dutenhofer and wife, New York; J W Owen, Washington; J Athmeyer, Savannah; J J Moore, Cincinnati; W S Balinger, Dahlonega; J B Childress, Bristol, Tenn; J W Cobb, South Carolina; R S Bemer, J T Taylor, Forsyth; J Storkley, Anniston; J T Heflin, Birmingham; W H Killiam Cole City, Ga; H R Gatchins, Columbus; W N King, Jr, New York; Fred Ball, Jug Tavern; T P Randall, Boston; E Brown, Boston; S Stern, Janish Company, New York; C C Baker, Augusta; W I Porcus, M W D Powers and child, Mrs J Sam Neil, Rome; J S Bush, North Carolina; C F Kyont New York; L M Howe, Nashville, Tenn; T J Ripley, Georgia; G T Goetchins, Rome; Jno Griffith, Baltimore; G S Parish, Nashville; P P Watson, Va; G S Easterck, New Orleans; A Sloch, Mobile; E F Arthurs and wife, Baltimore; Captain W M Crane, Atlanta, Ga; Miss Sallie Fleming, Athens, Ga; J T Manley, Griffin; P J Goodhart, New York; S P Barnes, Fayetteville, Ga, J W Woolfork, Montgomery; W M Henry, Summersville; L A Wrenn Jones, Louisville; Mrs E A Brooks and servant, Louisville; S Woodhart, Dayton, O; Gilbert Disbro, Louisville; J A Swat, New Orleans; J A Baker, Louisville; J Casbury, Cincinnati; W H Brady Mich; B J Shinkle and wife, Cincinnati; D F Oxanna, Ala; N M Soloman, Macon; H L Somberber, New York T A F Champlin, Richmond; J G Cain, Jr., Cincinnati; J R Goldsboro, Philadelphia; W A Whitaker, N C; H A DeDoach, Ga; I C Roy, E T V & G R R.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

SYRUP, we have bern relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching, with poor, suffering teething children. Twenty-five cents a bottle

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. All druggists sell them.

FASHIONS,

Atlanta Abreast with the Times.

Atlanta ladies never like to wear a garment that is not neat and stylish, but how to keep p with the constant changes in fashions has no t puzzled many of them. Mr. John M. Miller, book merchant at 31 Marietta street, has just been appointed sole agent in Atlanta or Harper s Bazaar Patterns. This will enable the ladies of Atlanta to keep fully posted in regard to changes. Mr. Miller will have the very latest patterns constantly in stock. The ladies need feel no uneasiness now about the style, as his palterns will be shipped as soon as issued in New York city. If you desire a pattern of any kind call at his store, 31 Marietta street, and examine his stock, which is large and varied and 20 per cent cheaper than any other pattern on the market.

Auction Sale 3 Room Cottage

new, lot 54x193 feet, next Wednesday at 3 p. m., on Johnson avenue, just east of Boulevard. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

The Capitol City Land and Improvement Co. will sell you a lot and improve it as you may desire. A small cash payment and monthly installments for balance will secure you a home. Jacob Haas, secretary, Gate City Bank building. 8p

The Messrs. Scofield, so favorably known in connection with the Cliff house, Tallulah Falls, Ga., have leased the Planters' hotel, Augusta, Ga., and will conduct it in strictly first-class style. 2w

$100 $2 WASHING MACHINES FREE.—To introduce them in Atlanta. If you want one send at once to Monarch Laundry Works, 89 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Those beautiful lots on the east side of Washington street, between Clarke and Fulton; 10 per cent cash and monthly installments to suit purchaser will secure one. Jacob Haas, Gate City Bank building. 8p

The Unwelcome Baby.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Another mouth to feed," said John Allen when the new baby came.

"God never sends mouths but what He sends bread to fill them," said his employer piously.

"Aye. Only he sends the mouths to me and the bread to you," asserted John Allen.

"I guess God made a mistake when he sent that baby here," remarked John Allen, Junior, aged eight, the baby himself until now.

"God never makes mistakes," answered his pale, tearful mother the baby's only friend.

It is sad enough to many people to have to come into the world at all, but to come into a world where no one wants you; to be in everybody's way, to have your food and drink and wherewithal you shall be clothed, reckoned up and grudged to you, oh poor, little unwelcome babe, who would be in your place?

They christened the Allen baby by the quaint and pretty name of Barbara. Mrs. Allen hoped it would bring good luck, because it had been the name of a sweet woman who was dead—her own mother. And it reminded her of that other Barbara Allen, and the song she oftenest crooned to the baby, was that old love song with its sad refrain.

I suppose the unwelcome baby ought to have been a pale, pensive child who never smiled, if there is anything in antenatal theories. But truth compels me to say that she was not. She grew and thrived, and looked pretty in the only clothes that were hers, the cast-off and outgrown wardrobe of John Allen, Jr. And she just bubbled over with laughter and cooings, and would be noticed and petted, as if she had come to stay.

"You'll be late for work, John," his wife would say to John Allen.

"One more romp with little Bab," would be the answer, as he tossed her high in his strong arms, and kissed her again and yet again. And when the man went to his work, there were smiles mixed with the crow's-feet of care on his face, as he thought of the baby that at last had found its welcome. So with them all. The big sister "wasted her time" as she expressed it—as if time could ever be wasted in that way—getting down on her knees to worship that baby. And her voice grew low and soft, because of the new love in her heart. And when little Bab could toddle about you would have thought them a family of lunatics. She was their darling, their queen, their idol. Ah! it has been well said that

"God in cursing
Gives better gifts than men in benediction."

When the unwelcome baby had won its crown of consecration, a voice called, and it went through the open arms of God into the New Home, where no child is ever unwelcome.

"And that was all—quite all! No, surely! But The children cried so, when her eyes were shut."

An Unmixed Blessing.

London Correspondence New York World.

The confinement of Princess William, of Prussia, is daily expected. There is now no fear of any failure in the direct succession of the Hohenzollern line, as the crown princess and eldest son already have three sons. These rapid additions to the imperial family are not an unmixed blessing to the tax-payers of Germany, as each infant has its own separate household, the budget for which is increased after the tenth year. The civil list for 1887 contains an item of 36,000 marks (£1,800) for the household allowances of the expected infant, and it will get the same amount until January 9, 1897, when, if the empire is still in existence, it will become entitled to a higher scale. It is certainly absurd and monstrous that a brat of a few days old should be receiving £1,800 a year from the country, that being the amount of the salary of a German minister of state.

Knew He Had Been Robbed.

From the Denver Tribune.

The postoffice door opened with a bang and a brawny, gigantic man rushed into the room.

"Look here!" he shouted, "I've been robbed of $50 by this office."

"Why, my dear sir, I think not," said Mr. Speer, gently and calmly.

"But I have. I sent a money order a week ago and the party hasn't received it yet. Here's the receipt."

He threw down a paper on the table. Mr. Speer looked at it and looked into the face of the irate man, sadly and sweetly.

"That's the money order itself," replied the postmaster.

Everybody Sang.

From the Rockland Courier-Gazette.

There was a missionary concert at a Rockland church the other evening, and among other things was a paper on missionary work, read by a young lady. When she had finished the leader of the meeting said: "We will now sing 'Hallelujah, 'tis done.'" Whereat everybody smiled.

FOR SALE—Desirably located lots on the west side of Capitol avenue, between Bass and Love, will be sold on the installment plan, if desired. Jacob Haas, Gate City Bank building. 8p

Go to G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., for best whiskies by the jug, keg or barrel. Also Cincinnati beer by the keg and bottles. 6m

The best milk ever sold at 15 cents a can. Good discount to the trade. Every can guaranteed to be the best ever used, at T. C. Mayson's.

Only 15 cents a can for the best milk ever sold. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, at T. C. Mayson's, at wholesale and retail.

Read Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s column today.

Prize brand condensed milk, only fifteen cents a can. Guaranteed to be the best milk manufactured, at T. C. Mayson's. Good discount to the trade.

Only a few more of the Baltimore syndicate houses left. A small cash payment and a monthly installment of $30 or $40 per month will secure one of those elegant Spring street or Hunnicutt aveue houses. Call early and secure one. Jacob Haas, Gate City Bank building. 8p

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The Best and Purest Wines in the World.

For Family, Medicinial and Culinary use, at wholesale prices to the consumer, ranging from $3 per dozen bottles, and 75c per gallon upwards.

At 25c a bottle you can enjoy the "greatest luxury" daily at your dinner table and keep your stomach in good order.

California Wines are now exported to Europe in large quantities, to be returned as Rhine and French wines.

OUR ASSORTMENT:

Reisleng.	Claret,	Tokay,
Chasselas (Sauterne)	Zinfandel,	Malaga,
Cabinet Riesling,	Burgundy,	Madeira,
Gutedel,	Port,	Mountain Wine,
Cabinet Gutedel,	Sherry,	Muscat,
Champagne,	Angelica,	Grape Brandy,

Our wines have been analyzed by Dr. W. Dickore, Analytical Chemist, 67 East Fifth street, who pronounces them perfectly pure and free from adulteration.

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Dr. Wm. B. Davis,	Dr. Wm. Stark,
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All kinds Cement. Plaster Paris, Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers Hair, Marble Dust and White Sand.

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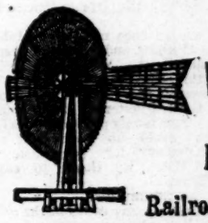
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Largest Clothing House IN THE State

We have done a VERY large business this season, but still have too much stock.

We are going to diminish it if prices will do the work.

Suits that were $10, $11 and $12 now $8.50.

Suits that were $13, $14 and $15 now $10.

Overcoats that were $12, $13, $14 and $15 now $10.

Boys' Overcoats that were $3.50, $4 and $4.25 now $2.50.

And so on through our entire stock.

It is impossible to enumerate all the bargains we are offering.

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